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Crop Production

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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1962

Corn for Grain production prospects declined 2 percent during August to 3,485 million bushels, 4 percent below last year, but 11 percent above average.

All Spring Wheat prospects of 281 million bushels, are up 13 percent from a month ago, 78 percent above 1961 and 12 percent more than average.

Oat production is estimated at 1,028 million bushels, about the same as last month, 1 percent above 1961, but 18 percent below average.

Sorghum Grain prospects at 487 million bushels, remained about the same as last month, 1 percent above last year, and 44 percent greater than average.

Hay production is estimated at 115.9 million tons, down 1 percent from 1961, but up 3 percent from average.

Soybean production prospects fell 5 percent during August and at 669 million bushels are 3 percent below 1961, but 61 percent above average.

Fall Potato production is estimated at 191 million hundredweight, up 2 percent during August, 6 percent below last year, but 22 percent more than average.

Apple production is forecast at 120 million bushels, a decrease of 2 percent from last month's estimate and 5 percent below 1961, but 9 percent above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statistical Reporting Service
CrPr 2-2 (9-62)
Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

YIELD AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES*

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated Sept. 1, 1962 1/	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated Aug. 1, 1962	Indicated Sept. 1, 1962 1/
Corn for grain	bu.	45.7	61.8	60.6	3,128,197	3,624,313	3,549,633	3,485,030
Wheat, all	"	20.7	23.9	24.9	1,128,563	1,234,705	1,063,017	1,096,476
Winter	"	22.0	26.4	24.1	876,232	1,076,274	815,028	815,028
All spring	"	17.0	14.6	27.5	252,331	158,431	247,989	281,448
Durum	"	14.6	12.3	28.5	24,951	18,955	57,119	67,077
Other spring	"	17.3	15.0	27.2	227,380	139,476	190,870	214,371
Oats	"	37.2	42.1	44.5	1,260,392	1,012,855	1,030,308	1,027,959
Barley	"	29.0	30.3	33.4	366,490	393,384	418,577	430,794
Rye	"	15.0	17.7	19.7	25,072	27,262	38,926	38,926
Flaxseed	"	8.2	8.7	10.5	34,542	21,852	27,853	29,475
Rice	100 lb. bag	2/ 2,907	2/ 3,376	2/ 3,585	51,260	53,636	62,158	62,652
Sorghum grain	bu.	25.5	43.8	43.0	337,601	482,615	485,170	486,722
Cotton	bale	2/ 380	2/ 438	2/ 449	13,979	14,318	15,102	14,687
Hay, all	ton	1.56	1.74	1.73	112,211	116,632	115,963	115,927
Hay, wild	"	.82	.83	.96	10,219	8,371	10,354	10,737
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.22	2.38	2.42	58,722	66,961	69,152	68,502
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	"	1.51	1.65	1.49	25,074	23,810	20,795	21,156
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.09	1.28	1.06	4,639	3,805	3,055	2,932
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned)	100 lb. bag	2/ 1,182	2/ 1,390	2/ 1,326	16,990	20,006	18,805	19,252
Peas, dry field (Cleaned)	100 lb. bag	2/ 1,194	2/ 1,063	2/ 1,510	3,432	3,498	4,461	4,954
Soybeans for beans	bu.	21.6	25.3	24.0	416,767	693,023	702,594	669,011
Peanuts 4/	lb.	1,016	1,220	1,193	1,537,700	1,742,960	1,679,085	1,690,475
Potatoes:	cwt.							
Winter	"	156.8	211.4	201.6	4,327	4,967	4,395	4,395
Early spring	"	141.8	182.7	142.9	3,691	4,640	3,443	3,443
Late spring	"	152.1	207.4	186.4	23,833	27,753	20,652	20,652
Early summer	"	111.3	157.2	139.5	12,423	15,496	12,477	12,537
Late summer	"	175.4	211.1	212.2	33,372	36,106	34,643	34,460
Fall	"	177.9	196.1	193.8	156,778	204,632	187,587	191,383
Total	"	167.7	196.3	191.1	234,424	293,594	263,197	266,870
Sweetpotatoes	"	62.2	77.7	75.4	17,716	15,083	16,597	15,724
Tobacco	lb.	1,461	1,753	1,757	2,040,358	2,058,302	2,134,995	2,154,588
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	23.4	27.5	24.8	7,088	9,860	11,511	10,641
Sugar beets	"	16.7	16.4	16.3	13,613	17,664	18,333	18,445
Broomcorn	"	2/ 274	2/ 341	2/ 311	32	25	24	23
Hops	lb.	1,545	1,548	1,523	47,366	35,454	45,300	44,936
Pasture	pct.	5/ 73	5/ 83	5/ 72	---	---	---	---

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii. 1/ Estimates for winter wheat and rye are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition September 1.

NON-CITRUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated Aug. 1, 1962	Indicated Sept. 1, 1962 1/
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	2/110,322	2/126,710	122,635	120,195
Peaches	"	2/ 65,566	2/77,895	75,000	75,429
Pears	"	2/ 28,986	27,080	28,412	28,473
Grapes	ton	2,969	3,092	3,174	3,094
Cherries	"	2/ 214	267	290	290
Apricots	"	2/ 202	2/ 191	163	158
Cranberries	bbl.	1,076	1,236	---	1,394
Pecans	lb.	158,609	246,750	90,600	81,000

1/Estimates for cherries are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP		Condition September 1			
		Average 1951-60	1960	1961	1962
Oranges	pct.	71	71	67	69
Grapefruit	"	64	75	65	69
Lemons	"	73	57	71	63

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
July	11,182	11,057	10,977	4,652	5,042	5,175
August	10,285	10,270	10,244	4,410	4,883	4,991
Jan.-Aug. Incl.	85,469	87,172	87,945	41,468	41,939	42,695

HARVESTED ACREAGE, UNITED STATES*

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	1962 pct. of 1961
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn for grain	68,564	58,691	57,504	98.0
Wheat, all	55,274	51,620	44,059	85.4
Winter	39,863	40,753	33,825	83.0
All spring	15,411	10,867	10,234	94.2
Durum	1,751	1,540	2,354	152.9
Other spring	13,660	9,327	7,880	84.5
Oats	34,244	24,077	23,081	95.9
Barley	12,560	12,969	12,914	99.6
Rye	1,667	1,542	1,977	128.2
Flaxseed	4,257	2,514	2,804	111.5
Sorghum grain	12,118	11,026	11,326	102.7
Rice	1,803	1,589	1,747	110.0
Popcorn	174	204	182	88.8
Cotton	18,484	15,634	15,718	100.5
Hay, all	72,216	67,085	66,870	99.7
Hay, wild	12,477	10,130	11,163	110.2
Hay, alfalfa	26,371	28,169	28,346	100.6
Hay, clover and timothy 1/	16,714	14,403	14,152	98.3
Hay, lespedeza	4,295	2,969	2,763	93.1
Beans, dry edible	1,438	1,439	1,452	100.9
Peas, dry field	285	329	328	99.7
Soybeans for beans	19,030	27,340	27,910	102.1
Peanuts 2/	1,524	1,429	1,416	99.1
Potatoes				
Winter	28	24	22	92.8
Early spring	26	25	24	94.9
Late spring	160	134	111	82.8
Early summer	114	99	90	91.2
Late summer	192	171	162	95.0
Fall	880	1,044	987	94.6
Total	1,399	1,496	1,396	93.3
Sweetpotatoes	291	194	209	107.4
Tobacco	1,420	1,174	1,226	104.4
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	304	359	429	119.5
Sugar beets	813	1,077	1,132	105.1
Broomcorn	235	148	148	100.0
Hops	31	23	30	128.8

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.
1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
2/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

J. A. Baker

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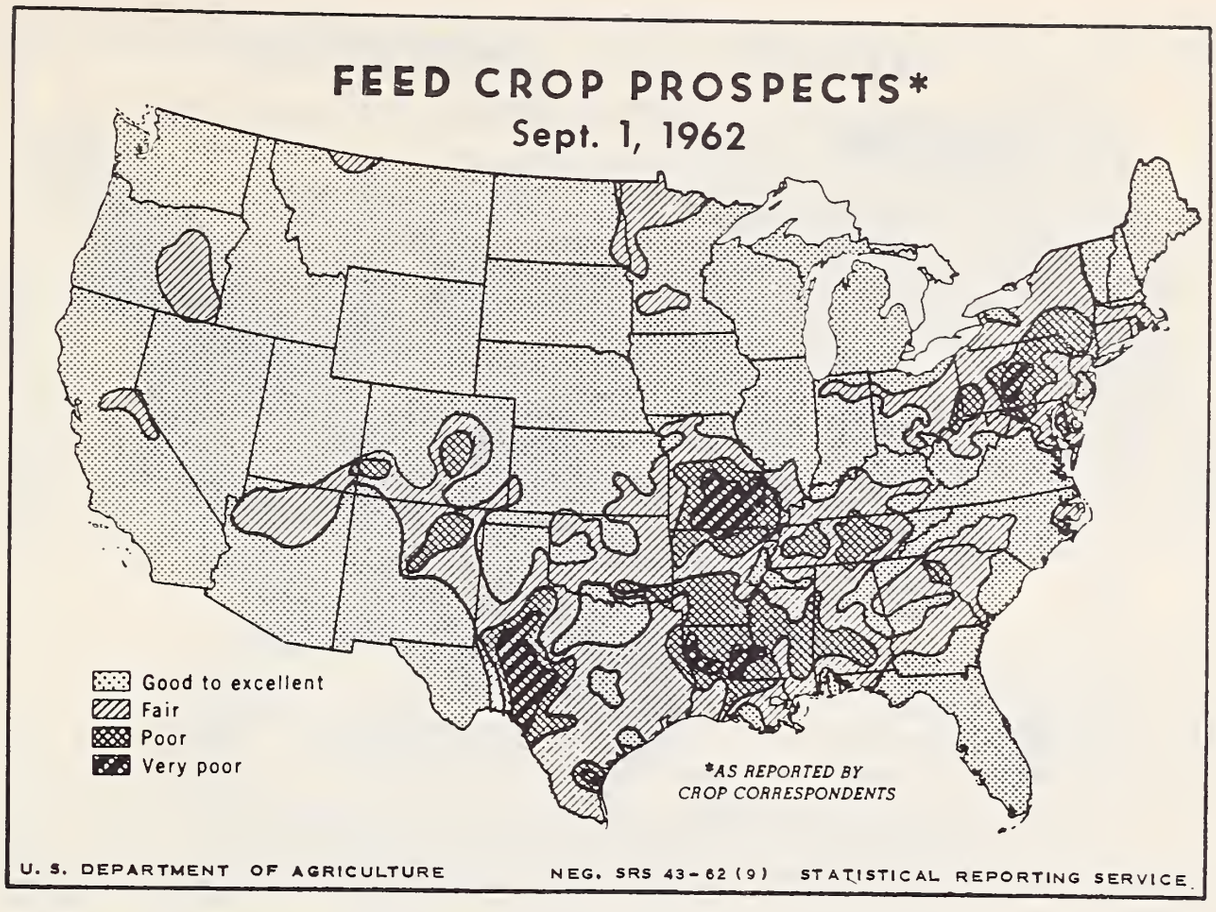
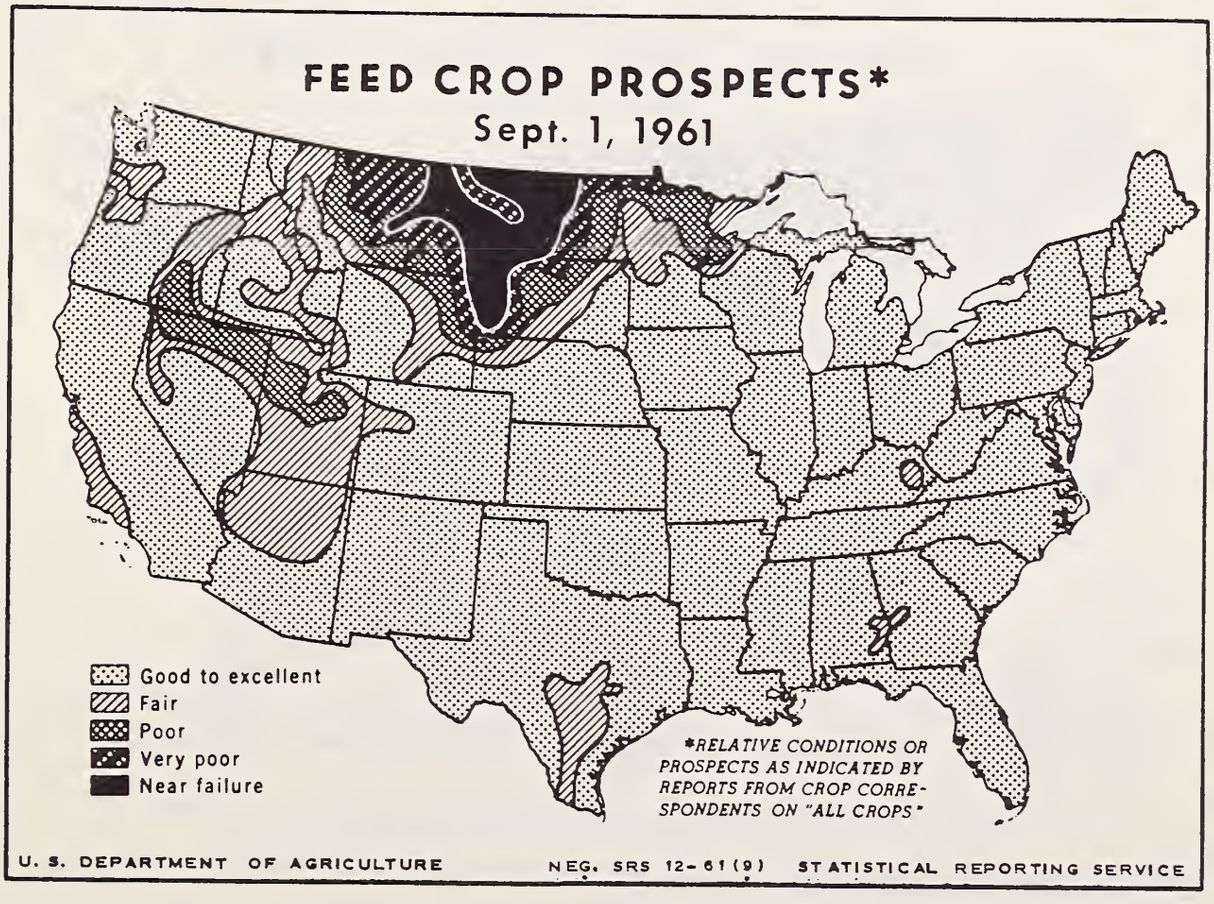
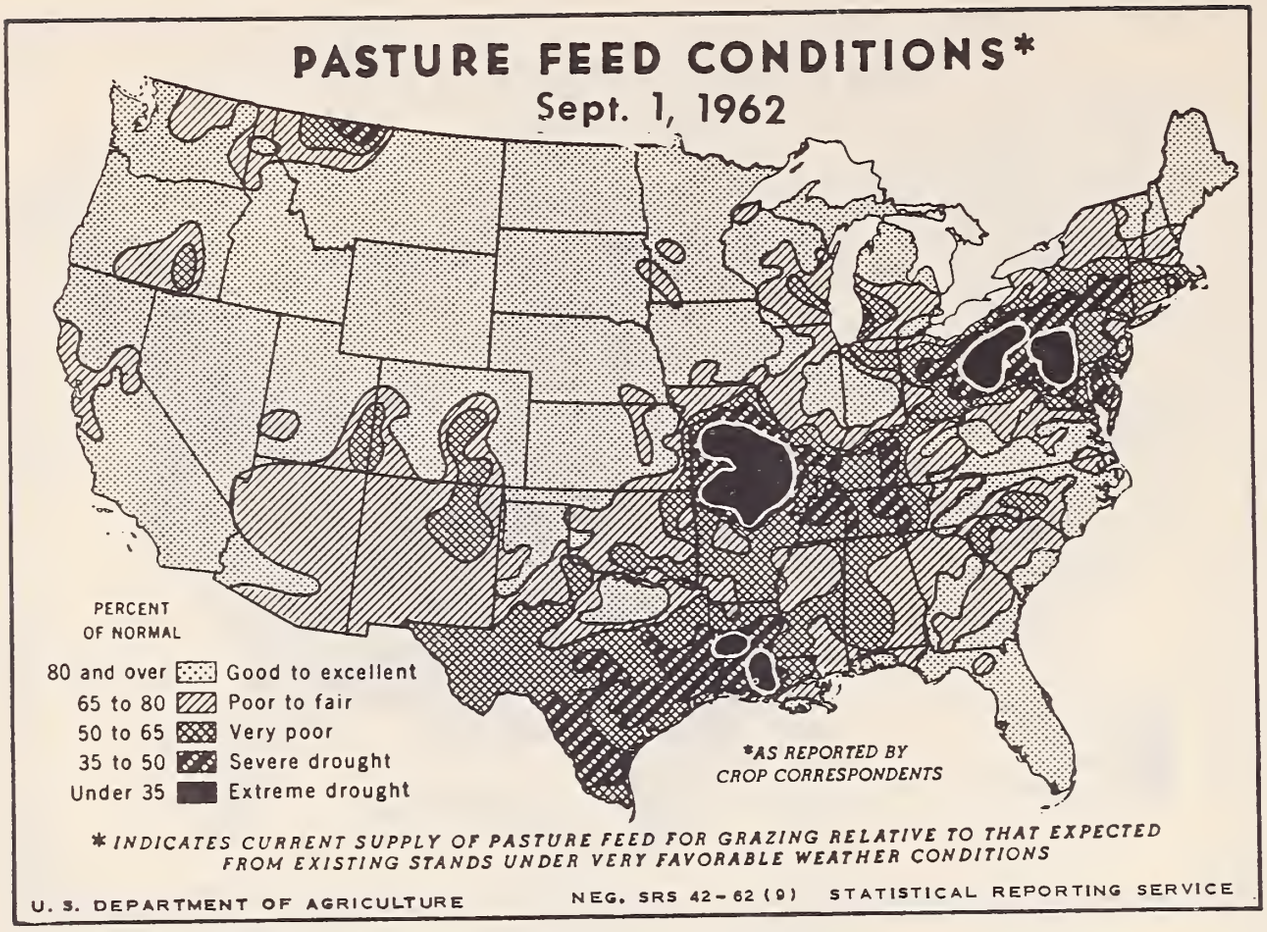

FEED CROP PROSPECTS*
Sept. 1, 1962
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
Very poor
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. SRS 43-62 (9) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE


FEED CROP PROSPECTS*
Sept. 1, 1961
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
Very poor
Near failure
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. SRS 12-61 (9) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Sept. 1, 1962
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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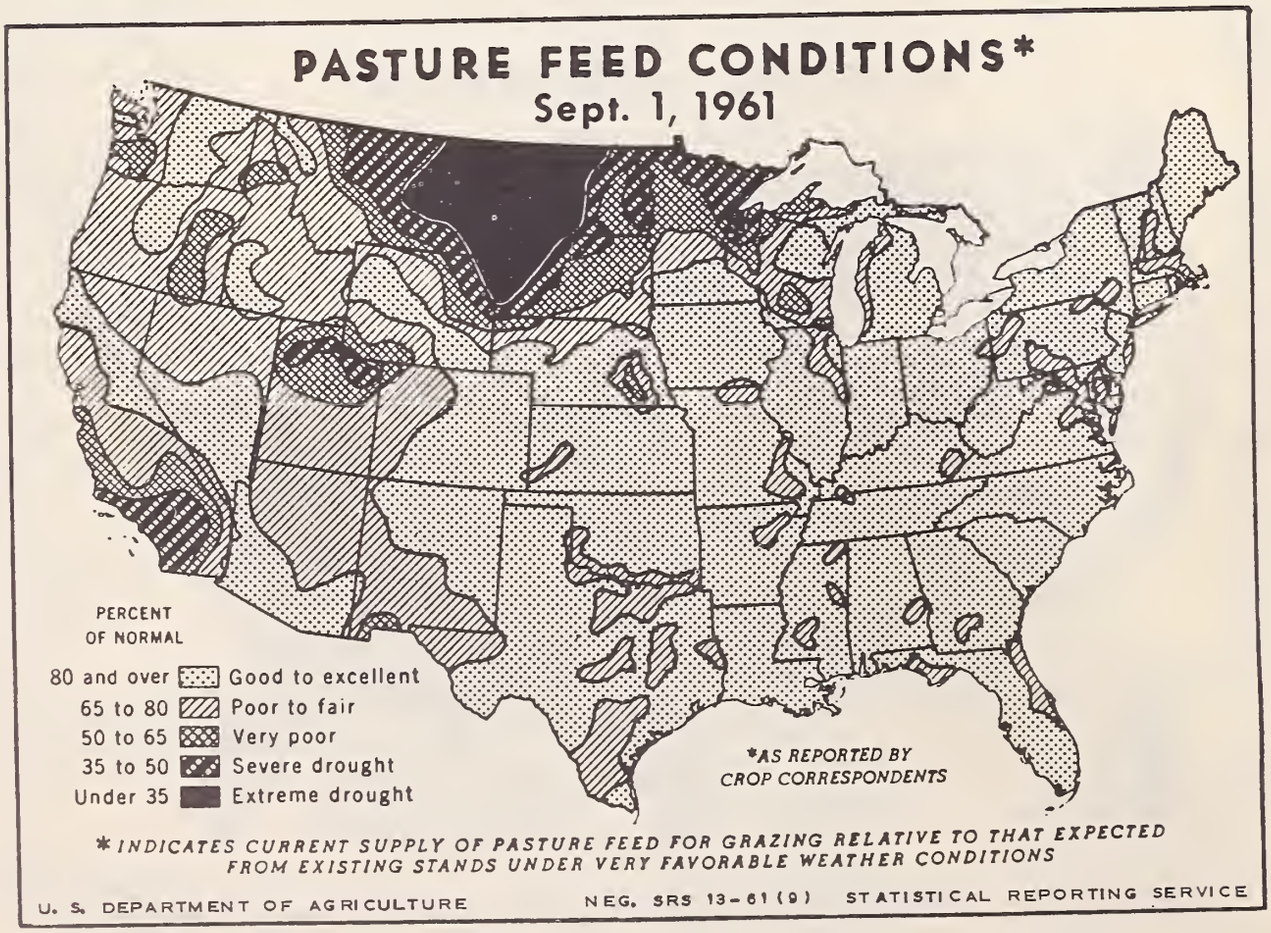
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. SRS 13-61 (9) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1962

Crop Prospects Edge Down During August

August rainfall was generally below normal over much of the Nation and soil moisture shortages spread during the month. High temperatures acress the southern half of the country accentuated the moisture needs of crops. Expected production of such important crops as corn, cotton and soybeans was reduced during the month. Small grains, hay crops, tobacco, and some other crops held their own or improved. The all crops production index declined 1 point from the August 1 level. At 104, the index compares with 106 for 1961 and the record high of 108 in 1960. The composite index of yield per acre covering 28 major crops held steady at 109 on September 1, and is the same as 1961.

Feed Grain Output Down 1 Percent

Combined 1962 production of the four feed grains declined during August as a reduction in corn and oat prospects more than offset increases in the other feed grains. The 1962 prospective yield of corn for grain is 60.6 bushels per acre compared to the August 1 forecast of 61.7 bushels and the 1961 high of 61.8 bushels. The sorghum grain yield of 43.0 bushels per acre is likewise slightly below the record of 43.8 for last year. Sorghum acreage for grain is expected to be 3 percent above last year. Prospects for barley improved during August as harvest of the late crop in the important Northern Plains States progressed favorably. Feed crop prospects, as reported by crop reporters across the Nation, are shown on the map on page 5. These reports include hay and pasture production as well as feed grains. The outlook is generally good to excellent across most of the West Coast, Mountain and North Central States. Dry soils and high temperatures have resulted in poor to fair prospects from the Southern Corn Belt to the Gulf States and parts of the South Atlantic States. Virginia and North Carolina have good to excellent prospects. Much of the North Atlantic Region ranges from near failure to fair with northern New England showing good feedcrop prospects.

Food Grains Up 3 Percent

A 3 percent larger total food grain output is expected as prospects for rice and spring wheat improved during August. Below normal rainfall and temperatures prevailed in the important Northern Plains areas except for higher temperatures late in August. Harvest of the spring wheat crop progressed steadily and is nearly complete except for extreme northern counties and higher elevations. Good moisture reserves carried the crop to maturity with yields well above average. Rice production is expected to be the second largest of record as yield per acre reached a new high and acreage increased from last year. Harvest started a week or two earlier than usual and has progressed under excellent weather conditions. New production estimates are not made on September 1 for winter wheat and rye.

Soybeans and Cotton Lower - Peanuts and Flax Up

Lack of moisture and high temperatures from the southern edge of the Corn Belt across the South Central and South Atlantic States set the soybean crop back during August. Pods did not fill as expected and maturity was hastened. Total soybean output, at 669 million bushels, is 3 percent under the record 1961 output. The 1962 yield of 24.0 bushels per acre is below last year's record of 25.3 but this decline is partly offset by a 2 percent larger acreage.

Cotton continued to make good progress in the far southwestern States, but hot, dry weather reduced production in most of the central and eastern cotton States. The expected 1962 crop of 14,687,000 bales is 3 percent under last month's estimate, but 3 percent larger than last year.

Improved prospects in Georgia and New Mexico pushed the indicated production of peanuts slightly above last month. The 1962 crop is 3 percent smaller than last year, but 10 percent above average. Picking and threshing made steady progress with nearly ideal harvest weather in southern producing areas.

Flaxseed prospects improved during August due to favorable conditions in Iowa and the Dakotas. Production is expected to be 35 percent above the drought damaged 1961 crop, but 15 percent below average.

August Weather Less Favorable than July

August temperatures continued in much the same general pattern as July with the northern half of the Nation cooler than normal and the southern half warmer than usual. In spite of below normal monthly averages, the central and northern Plains States had above average readings during the second week of the month and a widespread heat wave at the month's end brought record high readings to some central and eastern areas. August rainfall brought some relief to the previously dry Northeast but much of the Nation had less than the usual amount of August precipitation.

The North Central region generally received less than the usual amount of rainfall during August although heavy rains at the end of the month raised monthly totals above average in West North Central States. Excellent soil moisture reserves in the central and western areas of the Corn Belt carried crops through the dry weeks of early August. The eastern Corn Belt was less fortunate. Accumulating moisture shortages set crops back from southern Missouri across southern areas of Illinois and Indiana and over much of Ohio. The high temperatures of late August further seared this area and brought rapid maturity to many crops with later planted fields suffering most.

Crop progress continued ahead of the usual pattern in eastern and central Corn Belt States. Cool August weather did not help in making up for earlier delays in the States along the northern edge of the Corn Belt. Good progress was made in small grain harvest in this area, but corn, soybeans, potatoes and late seeded flax will need frost free weather until late in September to mature properly.

Rainfall during the second week of August brought some relief to the dry North Atlantic areas. Crops and pastures were revived, but with limited, scattered showers in late August soils remained extremely dry with crop prospects not greatly changed from a month earlier.

Harvest work advanced rapidly across the southern half of the Nation as above normal temperatures speeded maturity of crops. Except for local storms rainfall was generally below normal. Early crops carried through to maturity with little damage, but late planted fields showed considerable deterioration. Excellent progress was made in cotton and peanut harvest with Texas cotton more than one-fifth picked.

In the Mountain and Pacific States, crops continued to make satisfactory progress. Cool temperatures after early August slowed progress of crops in the northern Pacific area, but moisture is adequate and farmers are generally happy about crop prospects. Hot, dry weather conditions in the Southwest damaged dry land crop areas, but adequate water kept irrigated areas progressing favorably.

Tobacco and Sugar Crops Exceed Last Year

The combined production of all tobacco is currently estimated at 2,155 million pounds. This is 1 percent above last month as increased poundage of flue cured and cigar filler tobacco more than offset declines in other classes. August weather conditions were generally favorable over the flue-cured belt while most other tobacco areas suffered from dry weather. Hail damage in Connecticut lowered prospects particularly of the shade grown type. The indicated average yield of all tobacco is 1,757 pounds per acre, a new record. Last year's yield was 1,753 pounds and the 10-year average is 1,461 pounds.

The 1962 sugar beet crop continued to improve during August as increases in the Northwest and in Nebraska more than offset a decline in Ohio prospects. The expected production of 18.4 million tons is 4 percent above last year's record crop. Prospective sugar cane production declined nearly 8 percent during August as dry conditions reduced the Louisiana crop. In spite of this reduction, the 1962 production of 10.6 million tons is 8 percent more than the previous record set in 1961 and 50 percent above average.

Dry Bean and Dry Pea Prospects Improve

Improvement in New York, Michigan, and Idaho pushed prospects for dry beans up 2 percent from a month earlier. The current estimate of 19.3 million bags is 13 percent above average. August rainfall boosted the crop in New York, but cool weather slowed maturity and a frost free September will be needed for full maturity of the acreage. California yields are expected to set new records as cool summer temperatures have encouraged setting. Dry pea prospects improved sharply during August as nearly ideal growing and harvesting conditions prevailed in most producing areas. The current estimate of 4,954,000 bags is 11 percent above the August 1 estimate and 42 percent larger than last year.

Pastures Decline Sharply - Hay Prospects Hold

Pasture condition on September 1 was reported at 72 percent of normal - 11 points below the unusually good pastures a year earlier and the lowest September 1 condition since 1956. Rainfall in early August greened up pastures in the dry North Atlantic States, but growth did not meet grazing needs, and reported condition, while improved from a month earlier, was 15 points below average. Pastures deteriorated in the East North Central States during August as soil moisture shortages spread. September 1 pasture condition was above average in all West North Central States except Missouri.

Scattered shower patterns in the South Atlantic and South Central States coupled with high temperatures to lower pasture condition from August 1 to September 1. In the West, New Mexico and Arizona were the only States showing below average September 1 pastures.

Production of all types of hay is expected to total 115.9 million tons - practically the same as a month ago as improved wild hay prospects offset declines in tame hay crops. August rainfall brought some improvement in the North Atlantic area, but farmers were forced to use some hay crops to meet current pasture and forage needs. Generally favorable weather resulted in high quality of most hay crops harvested during August.

Winter Wheat Seeding Progress About Normal

Late August rains improved soil conditions and wheat farmers made good progress in preparation for the 1963 crop. Drilling started in mid-August in the Northern High Plains of Texas and rapid progress was made during the last week of the month with 14 percent of the crop in the ground by September 1. Oklahoma wheat growers had about two-thirds of the seed beds prepared for seeding by the end of August. Some wheat was planted in the Panhandle the last week of the month and planting will become general in early September. Summer fallow lands in western Kansas have accumulated reasonably good reserves of moisture. Late August rains supplied surface moisture and drilling had started but the bulk of the seeding will come in September. In South Dakota and Nebraska, dry soils were hampering seed bed preparation in late August and more rainfall would be welcome to improve surface soil moisture. Wheat seeding was started in Colorado although dry topsoils are delaying planting in most areas. Seeding of winter grains was underway in southern and central Washington at the end of August with some early fields up to a good stand.

Dry Weather Reduces Fruit and Nut Prospects

Total production of noncitrus fruits is expected to be 2 percent below last year although 4 percent above average. There are fewer apples, apricots, peaches and plums than in 1961, but more sour cherries, sweet cherries, grapes, pears, prunes, and cranberries. The cranberry crop is expected to be the largest of record. Fruit prospects declined during the past month as decreases in apple, apricot, and grape production more than offset small increases for peaches, pears, plums, and prunes. The declines were primarily the result of dry weather in much of the eastern half of the country.

Total tonnage of the 4 edible nuts (almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts) is expected to be only two-thirds as large as in 1961. The walnut crop shows an increase over last year, but the other nut crops are down sharply, particularly pecans. Pecan production is expected to be less than one-third as large as in 1961, and the smallest crop since 1946.

Fresh Vegetables and Potatoes Below 1961 - Processing Vegetables Above

Growth of most fall vegetables was slowed by moisture shortages and cool temperatures during August. Production of fall vegetable crops estimated at this time is expected to be 5 percent below last year and 8 percent less than average.

Celery, lettuce, sweet corn, and tomatoes have smaller crops than in the fall of 1961. Cabbage production is expected to about equal last year while the fall onion crop is larger than in 1961. Prospective production of the 8 vegetable crops grown for commercial processing is 11 percent above the 1961 output and 23 percent greater than 1960.

Prospects for fall potatoes improved during August in the east and central producing areas but declined slightly in the west. Production prospects are now 2 percent above a month ago, but the expected 1962 crop is 6 percent less than last year. Sweetpotato prospects declined during August as dry, hot weather covered most southern areas. The current estimate is 5 percent smaller than a month ago but 4 percent above the 1961 crop.

Milk Production About Same -- Egg Output Exceeds Year Ago

August milk production for the United States is estimated at 10,244 million pounds compared with 10,270 million a year earlier and the 1951-60 average of 10,285 million pounds. Cumulative production, January through August is about 1 percent above the corresponding period last year.

August egg production was 2 percent more than a year earlier due to a 1 percent increase each in number of layers and rate of lay. All regions except the North Atlantic had higher egg production than a year earlier with record high August output in the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western States. Total egg production for the first eight months of 1962 was 2 percent above the corresponding 1961 period.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION AND YIELD, UNITED STATES, 1949-62 (1957-59=100)

Year	PRODUCTION									YIELD
	All crops 1/	Feed grains	Hay and forage	Food grains	Vegetables	Sugar crops	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil crops	28 crops 2/
1949	92	80	83	92	94	76	131	114	61	74
1950	89	81	89	86	96	94	82	117	71	76
1951	91	75	92	85	89	74	124	135	65	76
1952	95	79	90	109	90	76	124	130	63	79
1953	94	77	92	100	95	85	134	119	63	79
1954	93	81	92	88	93	95	111	130	71	81
1955	96	86	98	83	96	86	120	127	78	87
1956	95	85	94	87	102	86	108	126	92	92
1957	93	93	101	82	98	98	89	96	91	94
1958	104	101	102	121	102	96	93	100	111	105
1959	103	106	97	97	100	106	118	104	98	101
1960	108	109	103	115	103	102	116	112	105	105
1961 3/	106	99	102	106	109	115	116	119	124	109
1962 4/	104	97	98	97	107	121	119	124	121	109

1/ Includes fruits and nuts, some other crops not in separate groups shown, and farm gardens. 2/ Computed from yields of 18 field crops per acre harvested and yields of 10 fruit crops per acre of bearing age combined in proportion to their relative values during the 1957-59 period. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Indicated.

CORN FOR GRAIN: The 1962 corn crop to be harvested for grain did not maintain the bright prospects of a month earlier. Indicated production of 3,485 million bushels in 1962 is 2 percent below the August 1 forecast and 4 percent below the 1961 crop. The expected average yield of 60.6 bushels per acre is 1.2 bushels below the record high of 61.8 for last year's crop. Moisture shortages in the eastern Corn Belt account for much of the decline in prospects from last month. Lower yields are also indicated for other States especially in the Eastern and South Central regions.

The North Central region was generally dry throughout most of August. Heavy showers the last week of the month replenished soil moisture in western and central areas of the Corn Belt. Soils were critically dry in southern Missouri in July and August brought little relief. Damaging soil moisture shortages also spread along the Ohio Valley affecting some areas in southern Illinois and Indiana, parts of Kentucky and spreading over most of Ohio. High temperatures late in August accentuated the moisture shortage and hastened maturity. Yield prospects were lowered in these dry areas with late planted fields showing the greater amount of damage. Although rainfall was light until late in August, soil moisture reserves were adequate to keep the crop growing favorably in the central and western Corn Belt.

Crop progress continues well ahead of the usual pattern with about 25 percent of the Ohio crop classed as mature or about 2 weeks ahead of normal. Indiana corn is likewise 10 days to 2 weeks ahead of normal and nearly a month ahead of the 1961 crop. Illinois corn was reported about 95 percent in or past the dough stage compared with the 5 year average of 80 percent. Over one-third of Iowa's corn had dented by the end of the month - slightly ahead of last year. It is expected that, with average frost dates, almost all of the 1962 Iowa crop will mature without frost damage. In Minnesota less than 10 percent of the crop had dented by September 1 compared with 25 percent last year. Corn in much of the Minnesota-Dakota area needs 3 to 4 frost-free weeks to reach full maturity.

Rains in late July and early August helped corn in the North Atlantic States. However, continued dry weather in late August again set the crop back so that September 1 prospects are about the same as a month earlier. Spotted rainfall patterns and high temperatures brought some reduction in the corn for grain prospects in the South Atlantic and South Central States. Prospects vary widely within short distances, but the later corn was generally damaged most by the high August temperatures. Corn harvest started as far north as southern Virginia, but progress was slow as farmers gave higher priority to harvesting cotton and peanuts.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,096 million bushels, up 33 million bushels from a month earlier, but 3 percent below average and 11 percent below last year. The increase from August 1 was due to sharply improved prospects in the spring wheat areas. Durum wheat production increased 17 percent and other spring wheat 12 percent. The August 1 estimate of winter wheat,815 million bushels, still holds. Prospective yield per acre of 24.9 bushels per harvested acre would be third highest of record.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Other spring wheat production is estimated at 214 million bushels, 24 million bushels above the August 1 forecast. The present forecast is for a crop 54 percent larger than last year, but 6 percent below average. The yield of 27.2 bushels per acre is a record high. Because of drought last year's yield was 15.0 bushels.

Harvest of other spring wheat is complete except for northern border counties of North Dakota and Minnesota and at higher elevations of the Northwest. Harvest outturn exceeded earlier expectations in all northern producing areas with record high yields in the major producing States of North Dakota, Montana, and Idaho. Record yields were also obtained in Utah and Washington. The notable yield increases from August 1 were made in North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington where nearly ideal weather conditions prevailed during August.

DURUM WHEAT: Production of durum wheat is estimated at 67 million bushels, the largest crop since 1928. Last year's small production, resulting from drought, was 19 million bushels and the 1951-60 average is 25 million bushels. The yield per acre of 28.5 bushels is an all time record, 4.6 bushels above the previous high yield in 1958.

During August the crop progressed exceptionally well. Optimum soil moisture and cool temperatures favored development of record yields. Stem rust damage to susceptible varieties was less than anticipated earlier except in South Dakota where disease definitely limited yields.

Durum was two-thirds harvested in North Dakota by September 1, with another 20 percent in the swath and less than 15 percent still standing. In north central Montana, northeastern North Dakota, and in adjacent areas of Minnesota there are late fields of durum wheat still vulnerable to killing frosts, however, the total of this acreage is small.

OATS: Oat production is estimated at 1,028 million bushels, one percent above last year's crop, but 18 percent below average. This is virtually the same as forecast August 1. Yields turned out below last month's expectations in the States from Iowa and Minnesota to Ohio. This reduction was largely offset by bumper yields being harvested in North Dakota and northwestern States.

By September 1 harvest was practically complete in the North Atlantic States except in northern Maine, where much of the crop was still green.

Production for East North Central States is placed at 323 million bushels, 3 percent below the August 1 estimate with final yields turning out lower than earlier expectations.

Combining is nearly finished in West North Central States. Cool, wet weather caused brief harvest delays in Nebraska. Generally, this has been an unusually favorable growing season for oats. North Dakota farmers were amazed at yields, which averaged well over double those for last year's crop.

Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington also obtained excellent yields. Cool, wet weather in August especially benefited late plantings. Harvest is well along except in high mountain valleys.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production, estimated at 669 million bushels, fell below last year's level as limited soil moisture supplies and excessive late August temperatures blunted favorable early season prospects. The current estimate is 5 percent below August 1 and 3 percent below last year, but still 61 percent above average. The average yield is 24.0 bushels per acre compared with 25.3 bushels last year and the average of 21.6 bushels.

The near ideal conditions that prevailed a month ago in the Soybelt began to dim in August as the month progressed with an absence of moisture. Crop development was about average to a week ahead of normal with much of the acreage nearing maturity by the time scattered rains fell during late August. The major exception centered in Iowa and extended into South Dakota where added moisture appeared sufficiently early in August to prevent deterioration of yield prospects.

In the North Central and South Central States, yield prospects declined an average of 1 to 2 bushels during August as the eastern and southern Soybelt and lower Mississippi Valley States suffered from inadequate soil moisture. Moderate to sharp yield reductions occurred in a triangular shaped area including Ohio at the apex and becoming progressively wider toward the west to include southeast Kansas, Arkansas, and Louisiana as the base.

The Ohio crop showed early maturity with some acreage harvested during late August. By September 1, about 60 percent of the acreage was turning yellow, starting to shed or completely shed compared with a normal 20 percent. Moisture supplies have been short over the entire State, but the western third received rains the last week of August. This should benefit the late planted beans. The growth and development of the Indiana crop was ahead of last year and usual with about a third of the acreage turning yellow by the end of August. The short moisture supply in the southern half of the State and above normal late August temperatures hastened maturity and retarded pod development.

The Illinois yield showed a moderate decline as high temperatures after mid-August reduced yield prospects mostly in southern areas. The crop is a week ahead of last year and by early September about three-fourths of the acreage was turning yellow. Iowa continued the favorable early season prospects and rains during the last two weeks of August should prove adequate to mature the crop. Development is about the same as last year and the average with pods set on all the acreage by the end of August. Minnesota yield prospects remained the same as a month earlier, but are well below last year. The crop is late in maturing with only 10 percent of the acreage showing leaves turning yellow compared with 40 percent last year. A major portion of the acreage will need 3 to 4 weeks without killing frost to mature. Missouri yields were hard hit during August by drought conditions accompanied by unusually high temperatures. Pods did not set during this period and early set pods filled poorly. Maturity is ahead of normal.

In the South Central region, prospects declined from last month. The Arkansas soybean crop was seriously hurt by very dry weather and unusually high temperatures in August. These factors caused considerable shedding of leaves, curtailed blooming and caused blooms to shed. Rains in late August along with cooler temperatures improved the outlook and increased the bloom. All other States in the region also experienced dry August weather with yields reduced except in Texas where most of the acreage is irrigated. However, rains over much of the area during late August are expected to give some benefit to the late maturing acreage.

BARLEY: Production of barley is estimated at 431 million bushels, an increase of 3 percent from the August 1 forecast. This is 10 percent above last year and 18 percent above the 1951-60 average. Yield is indicated at 33.4 bushels per acre compared with 30.3 last year and the 10-year average of 29.0 bushels.

Harvest was virtually completed by September 1 in all areas of the Nation except along the Canadian border and higher elevated areas in some western States. Considerable acreage remains to be harvested in northern areas of North Dakota. Yield prospects are good in this area, but an early frost could cause some damage. In some western producing States, rains at harvest lowered the quality, but yields were unchanged.

Production in the important Western area is estimated to be 232 million bushels, up 14 percent from last year. Yields are estimated to be higher than a year earlier for all western States except Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico. Yields are also higher than last year in the important producing States of North and South Dakota.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 62.7 million bags (100 pound equivalent). A crop of this size would be the second largest rice crop of record, 17 percent more than in 1961 and 22 percent above average. The increased production this year results from an increase in acreage and a record yield of 3,585 pounds per acre.

Production prospects in the Southern rice area improved moderately during August. On September 1, the Southern crop was estimated at 47.7 million bags, 1 percent above the August estimate. In Texas and Louisiana, harvest moved along rapidly and by September 1 was half completed. Harvest started from one to two weeks earlier than usual this year and has been favored by nearly ideal harvest weather conditions. A few fields of early varieties have been cut in Mississippi and Arkansas, but harvest is not expected to be fully underway before mid-September.

In California, favorable weather maintained the State's prospects for a record crop of 15.0 million bags. While watergrass has been a problem in some fields, insect damage has been negligible. The crop is maturing a little slower than normal. Some fields of early variety rice are being drained with harvest scheduled for mid-September. Later varieties are about three-fourths headed.

SORGHUM GRAIN: Production of sorghum grain is forecast at 487 million bushels, about the same as the August 1 estimate and almost one percent above last year. The average yield of 43.0 bushels per acre is second only to last year's record 43.8 bushels. Record high yields per acre are expected in Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa and California. Yield prospects in Texas are down from last year's high, but still far above any other year.

Acreage for harvest as grain is estimated at 11.3 million acres, 3 percent more than last year, but down 27 percent from 1960. The sharp reduction in the last two years from 1960 was brought about by the Government Feed Grain Program. Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma expect to harvest larger acreages than last year. Texas with 45 percent of the U.S. acreage expects a one percent decrease.

Harvest is virtually complete in south Texas and well underway in the High Plains south of Lubbock. Dryland sorghum in the Texas High Plains deteriorated rapidly during the last half of August. Sub-soil moisture gave out about mid-month when the crop was in the critical boot and heading stages. Rains in west Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico since September 1 should be beneficial to the later maturing acreage.

Prospects are especially favorable in West North Central States. August rainfall assured excellent growth in much of Kansas. Development of the crop is ahead of normal. Combining is underway in southern Kansas.

August drought was responsible for many late planted fields in eastern Colorado being diverted to forage. California has enjoyed a favorable growing season and growers are now harvesting sorghum grain in the Imperial and San Joaquin Valleys.

BROOMCORN: Broomcorn production this year is estimated at 23,100 tons, down 1,400 tons from the August 1 forecast. The prospective crop is 2,200 tons less than last year's production of 25,300 tons and compares with the 1951-60 average of 31,690 tons. Acreage harvested is expected to be about the same as in 1961, but the yield per acre of 311 pounds is 30 pounds below the 1961 level.

Although the crop in the Oklahoma Panhandle continued to hold up fairly well, dry, hot August weather reduced late broomcorn prospects in the Lindsay area. The Oklahoma crop is estimated at 6,200 tons, down 700 tons from a month earlier. Dry soils also lowered prospects in Colorado, with the crop now indicated at 7,800 tons, 800 tons below the August estimate. While August rainfall was comparatively light in New Mexico, early September rains were favorable and production is estimated at 5,100 tons, up 100 tons from the August 1 report, The Texas crop, at 3,500 tons, remains unchanged from a month ago.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is estimated at 29.5 million bushels, 35 percent or 7.6 million bushesls more than the small 1961 crop. The September 1 estimate is 6 percent above the August 1 forecast, but still 15 percent below the 10-year average. The increase from last month is due to improved conditions in Iowa and the Dakotas.

Yield per acre is estimated at 10.5 bushels on September 1, compared to the August forecast of 9.9 bushels and the 1961 yield of 8.7 bushels. The ten-year average yield is 8.2 bushels per acre. Progress of the crop is less than normal for this time of year in the northern region because of delayed plantings in some areas and a cooler than normal season. An early frost could seriously reduce the yield potential in those areas faced with a significant late acreage.

On September 1 harvest in South Dakota was progressing steadily with nearly 90 percent of the crop harvested. Only about a tenth of the North Dakota crop was combined and a considerable acreage was still green. Minnesota flaxseed acreage was only about one-fourth mature with two-fifths of the acreage still in the boll stage.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean production is estimated at 19.3 million bags (100 pounds clean basis). This is above the August 1 forecast, largely due to improved conditions in New York, Michigan and Idaho. The current estimate is 4 percent below the 1961 record crop, but 13 percent above average. Prospective yield at 1,326 pounds per acre is exceeded only by the 1961 record of 1,390 pounds per acre. The 10-year average is 1,182 pounds per acre.

Moisture during August improved conditions in New York, but accompanying cool weather has slowed maturity of the dry bean crop in most areas in the northern producing States. A considerable acreage of late beans are susceptible to damage from frost and will need a frost free September to reach normal maturity. Beans made favorable pod sets in Michigan during the subnormal temperatures in late July and August and limited harvesting got underway the last week of August. Shortage of moisture has hampered the crop on non-irrigated land in Utah and Colorado. Warm, dry weather during August in Nebraska was favorable for the crop. Blight and rust caused some deterioration of potential yields in Kansas. Harvest of early fields was underway in Nebraska with about one-half the Kansas acreage harvested by the end of August.

California dry bean yields are expected to be the highest of record as cool summer temperatures encouraged all varieties to set well. Lima beans developed under favorable weather conditions especially in the San Joaquin Valley. Some early fields were windrowed by early September.

DRY PEAS: Dry pea prospects improved sharply from a month ago with production estimated at 4,954,000 bags (100 pounds clean basis), up 11 percent from the August 1 forecast. Current indicated production is 42 percent above last year's crop and 44 percent higher than the 10-year average production. The U. S. yield, 1,510 pounds per acre, is a record high and compares with 1,063 pounds last year and the average yield of 1,194 pounds per acre.

Harvest in the important dry pea producing States---Idaho and Washington-- was nearing completion on September 1. Except for a period of dry weather in July, conditions have been nearly ideal for the growth of dry peas. Cooler than normal temperatures and timely rainfall plus plentiful supplies of irrigation water in Southern Idaho and the Columbia Basin of Washington all contributed to the record yield. Hot dry weather in July and hail during August limited production in Nez Perce and Camas Prairies of North Idaho.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts is estimated at 1,690 million pounds. This is slightly above the August 1 forecast, 10 percent above average but 3 percent below the 1961 crop. The increase from August 1 reflects improved prospects in Georgia, the largest producing State, and in New Mexico. The expected U. S. yield is 1,193 pounds per acre, compared with last year's yield of 1,220 pounds and the 10-year average of 1,016 pounds per acre.

The Virginia-Carolina crop continued to make good progress during August, although moisture was considered inadequate for optimum development over much of the area during the latter part of the month. The indicated yield of 1,837 pounds for the area is the fourth highest of record and exceeds the 1961 per acre yield by 44 pounds.

Harvest was well underway by September 1 in the Southeastern area. Digging of spanish peanuts began during early August in Georgia under nearly ideal weather as harvesting activities spread steadily over the rest of the area. Unusually good weather for picking and threshing continued. The estimated yield per acre for the Southeast, at 1,108 pounds, is up 25 pounds from a month ago, compared with the 1961 outturn of 1,170 pounds per acre. Improved prospects in Georgia more than offset lower yields estimated for Alabama and Mississippi.

Hot, dry weather lowered prospective yields in the Southwestern area during August. Late August rains improved the non-irrigated crop in north Texas and in Oklahoma, but some central Texas areas still need rain. Harvest of the south Texas crop is nearing completion with good yields reported from the irrigated acreage, but dryland yields are relatively poor. The New Mexico crop continued to make satisfactory progress and good outturns are expected. The estimated yield of 903 pounds per acre for this area is 18 pounds below a month ago, but still the third highest of record.

SUGAR BEETS: The 1962 sugar beet crop is expected to total 18,445,000 tons, 4 percent above last year's record crop of 17,664,000 tons and slightly above last month's estimate. The indicated yield per acre of 16.3 tons is 0.4 ton below the 1951-60 average.

Improved crop prospects in the Northwest and in Nebraska more than offset a decline in Ohio where drought slowed growth and caused a decline. Throughout the sugar beet area, growing conditions during August were generally favorable for development of the crop and irrigation water continued plentiful. However, in some sections the crop is late with uneven stands and beets are smaller than normally expected at this time of year. Warm September weather and a late fall are needed to increase size. Condition of beets in Utah was reported as excellent and gives promise of a near-record yield. In Montana and Wyoming, cool weather during most of the growing season retarded development, but Montana prospects were improved by about 10 days of warmer-than-usual August weather.

Beets in California have made good growth although some are late. Harvesting is general in the south San Joaquin Valley and started in most other areas. Beets dug thus far show about average yields with a higher sucrose content than last year. Growers in the Imperial Valley are now planting their 1963 crop and some early planted beets are up.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Mainland production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is expected to total 10,641,000 tons, 8 percent more than the previous record set in 1961 and 50 percent above average. Florida production of 5,421,000 tons is almost two and one-half times last year's crop, due to an expansion in acreage. Because of drought conditions, prospective Louisiana production is down 32 percent from last year. Production in the United States, including Hawaii, is estimated at 20,374,000 tons, 4 percent more than the 1961 crop.

High temperatures and ample moisture were conducive to good cane growth in Florida. Louisiana cane made very little growth during July and August

except in scattered areas favored with showers. Most of the Belt received much-needed rain in late August and, with a late fall, the crop could make considerable recovery. Only a small amount of the 1963 Louisiana acreage had been planted by September 1 but this activity will gain momentum during the month.

HAY: Production of all kinds of hay this year is expected to total 115.9 million tons. This is down slightly from last year but up 3 percent from average. Tame hay production, expected to be 105 millions tons, is down 3 percent from last year and also below average mainly because of moisture shortages in most areas of the Atlantic Seaboard and South Central Regions. Wild hay production this year, however, is expected to be up 28 percent from last year's drought affected crop. Prospects during August, down only slightly for all hay production, showed some improvement for wild hay but were offset by a small decrease for tame hay. Prospects across the country during August improved somewhat in the Western and the drought affected North Atlantic Regions, but decreased slightly in the North and South Central Regions.

Alfalfa and alfalfa mixture hay production is expected to be 68.5 million tons, up 2 percent from 1961 and nearly a fifth above average mainly because of excellent growing conditions in the North Central Region. During August prospects decreased slightly as improvement in the drought affected North Atlantic Region was offset by some decline in the Missouri-Oklahoma area.

Clover, timothy and clover grass mixture production is indicated at 21.2 million tons, down 11 percent from last year and down 16 percent from average mainly because of depressed production in the drought affected North Atlantic Region. Expectations for the crop improved a little during August largely as a result of local showers in the North Atlantic Region.

Lespedeza hay is estimated at only 2.9 million tons this year, down about a fourth from 1961 and only three-fifths of average mainly due to the moisture deficiency in much of the South Atlantic and South Central Regions. Prospects are down 3 percent from a month ago as expectations are lower in all South Central States.

APPLES: The commercial apple crop in the United States is now forecast at 120.2 million bushels, a decrease of 2.4 million bushels from last month. This is 5 percent below last year's crop but 9 percent above average. Production prospects declined slightly in all but the Western region because of the unusually dry weather conditions that persisted during much of August in most of the eastern half of the country. Fruit to date has generally failed to size adequately due to the drought conditions in these States. While rains in late August in several States were beneficial, adequate soil moisture is still lacking in many of the States. Weather in the Western States has been generally favorable for continued development of the crop.

Estimated production for all Eastern States totals 59.7 million bushels, down 3 percent from last month's forecast and 10 percent below last year's crop. Additional moisture is still needed for sizing in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

In New York, quality is expected to be excellent with color already very good. Harvesting of summer varieties is now complete. Harvest was to get under way after Labor Day on Wealthys in the Lake Ontario region and on McIntosh in the Hudson Valley.

In Pennsylvania, sizes of early varieties have been small, and while sufficient time remains for improved sizing of later varieties, it is doubtful that normal sizes will result. Fruit is coloring well and is generally insect free. New Jersey fruit generally benefited from the August weather and is in good condition. Most New England States now have sufficient soil moisture for adequate fruit development. In the South Atlantic States many orchards are showing effects of the drought. In Virginia, the heavy producing Winchester district still lacked moisture at the end of August, but elsewhere in the State rainfall was adequate for favorable development. Active picking of Red Delicious was expected to be in progress in each of the South Atlantic States by September 10.

Estimated production in the Central States totals 24.6 million bushels, about 1 million bushels less than a month ago and 13 percent below last year. Sizing has been affected in these States although drought conditions now have been largely alleviated in Indiana, Illinois, and Minnesota. Quality and color appear to be generally good. Picking in Michigan has been completed on early varieties and is now under way on McIntosh and Jonathans. Red Delicious are expected to start about mid-September. Harvest in Ohio is about a week or more ahead of usual with picking of Wealthy, McIntosh, Cortland, and Duchess varieties now under way. Harvest of Red and Golden Delicious and Grimes Golden is expected in Illinois by about mid-September with Willow Twig and Winesaps following in early October. Picking of fall varieties is in progress in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

Indicated production in the Western States is up slightly from a month ago and is now estimated at 35.9 million bushels. This is 12 percent above last year but 3 percent below the average. Weather in Oregon and Washington was almost ideal during August with fruit sizing and coloring well. While there is a considerable volume of hail-marked fruit in Washington, much of it is expected to move to market because of its good color. Some McIntosh had been picked by September 1. In the Yakima Valley Jonathans are expected to be ready for shipment in September and Delicious about mid-September. Quality of Oregon apples also appears to be above average. A good overall crop is expected in the important Hood River area although Delicious are small this year. Generally picking in Oregon is expected to be a week to ten days later than usual. In California, picking of the Gravenstein crop is practically completed. Harvest of Bellflower, Winter Banana, Jonathan, and Golden and Red Delicious has begun in several districts. These latter varieties have made better size growth than the summer varieties. Production of Delicious is expected to reach a new high this season. Picking in some of the mountain counties is beginning slowly but was expected to increase after the Labor Day weekend. August weather was favorable for Idaho fruit. Sizing of fall and winter varieties is good and color is excellent. Sizing and color are a problem in Colorado, but considerable time remains for improvement of the crop. Late varieties will start moving in late September.

PEACHES: Production of 1962 crop peaches is estimated at 75.4 million bushels, down 3 percent from last year's near record crop, but 15 percent above the 1951-60 average. Excluding the California Clingstone peach crop, which is used almost exclusively for canning, production is estimated at 45.4 million bushels, down 9 percent from last year but 7 percent above average. During the past month crop prospects declined in many of the North Central and Middle Atlantic States, but were generally unchanged throughout the rest of the country. The principal exception is California where the forecast is above that of last month.

The California Clingstone crop is now estimated at a record high 30.0 million bushels (720,000 tons) compared with 28.3 million bushels expected a month ago and 27.8 million bushels harvested last year. The estimate excludes that portion of the crop eliminated under the "green drop" program of the Clingstone Peach Marketing Order. Harvest of the Clingstone crop is nearing completion. The natural fruit drop was less than expected earlier and peaches sized well.

The California Freestone crop of 12.9 million bushels, the same estimate as last month is the fourth largest of record. Harvest of a good quality crop is nearly complete. The total California peach crop of 42.9 million bushels or 1,030,000 tons is a record high production.

In Michigan the crop is picking out lighter than expected. The 1.6 million bushel estimate is sharply below earlier forecasts--less than one-half of last year's turnout and only 57 percent of the 10-year average. Harvest is expected to be finished by mid-September. Other North Central States as well as Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia are realizing a shorter crop than expected due to dry weather.

Harvest is virtually complete in the South Atlantic States with a generally good crop realized along the Atlantic Coast. Production in South Carolina and Georgia was somewhat below last year, but still well above average.

In the New England States harvest is under way. Rains came in time to help sizing. Harvest of peaches in New York made good progress during August, and picking of Elbertas was expected to begin after Labor Day--nearly 2 weeks earlier than last year. The Lake Ontario crop is smaller than in 1961, but in the Hudson Valley production is turning out above last year.

Western States, other than California, have generally realized a good crop of peaches. However in Idaho the crop was virtually foredoomed by severe freeze damage to trees last January. In Washington, harvest was expected to pass its peak by September 7. Many varieties tended to mature at the same time this season instead of showing the usual spread.

PEARS: The 1962 pear crop for the United States is now estimated at 28,473,000 bushels, up slightly from last month and 5 percent above last year, but slightly below the average. The Pacific Coast States prospects, which are responsible for the increase from last month, are 7 percent above last year. Bartlett pear production is estimated at 19,975,000 bushels and "Other" pears at 5,783,000 bushels.

In States other than the Pacific Coast, production is expected to total 2,715,000 bushels, down slightly from last month, and 11 percent below last year.

The California Bartlett pear forecast continues unchanged from last month at 14.4 million bushels, and is well above last year. Harvest is completed in some districts but was expected to continue in others into the second week of September. The "Other" pears forecast at 1.3 million bushels is also unchanged from last month. Conditions are very favorable for the maturity of the crop. Quality continues to be very good and sizes are holding up well.

Picking of Washington's Bartletts was almost through by September 1. Quality was quite variable ranging from excellent to badly deformed and misshaped fruit caused by frosts and hail damage. Winter pear harvest got under way the last week of August in the Yakima and Wenatchee districts, somewhat earlier than expected. Quality of fruit in the Wenatchee area is generally good although it varies greatly due to earlier frost and hail damage. Shippable fruit is expected to be greatly reduced from that of a year ago. In the Yakima Valley, fruit has not sized. D'Anjous, particularly, are small with weather considered the primary factor.

A large Bartlett crop is expected in the Hood River and Medford districts of Oregon and an average or better crop is anticipated for the Willamette Valley. While sizes are variable, quality is reported very good. Harvest got under way late in August. Winter pears are developing very well aided by cool weather and rains in August. Harvest is expected to be a few days later than usual due to the cool early summer and generally moderate temperatures thereafter.

Crop prospects in Michigan declined slightly from last month as sizes continued small due to lack of rain. Bartlett harvest is now about complete, while Bosc, Sheldons, and Kieffers are being picked. Dry weather also restricted sizing of fruit in New York and Pennsylvania. In New York picking of early varieties was completed, and Bartlett harvest is under way.

GRAPES: The 1962 grape crop is estimated at 3,093,750 tons, about the same as last year but 4 percent above average. California and Arizona, which produce mostly European-type grapes and account for 91 percent of the total, expect 2.8 million tons, about the same as last year but 3 percent above average. Production in the remaining States is one percent above last year.

Production of raisin varieties in California is forecast at 1,650,000 tons, down 12 percent from the 1,885,000 tons produced last year. Picking of Thompson Seedless started early with activity reaching the peak by September 4. Drying conditions have been nearly ideal with warm but not excessively hot temperatures. Fresh movement is active in the Delano and Fresno districts, but is about over in the Arvin area. Sugar content is higher than usual. Production of table varieties is forecast at

600,000 tons about one-third larger than last year. Harvest of Cardinals and Red Malagas is about over. Peak harvest of Ladi Tokays was expected during the week beginning September 10. Emperors are showing color and sugar content is high for this early in the season. Winery crushing is under way with production of wine varieties estimated at 550,000 tons compared with 474,000 tons last year.

Harvest of the Washington crop will be late as color and sugar were slow to develop. Days were warm but nights cool during August and grapes did not size as well as expected earlier.

Production in the Great Lakes States is forecast at 212,000 tons, down one percent from last year, but 25 percent above average. Rains in August were beneficial to the New York crop. Earlier dry weather in Ohio and the Finger Lakes area of New York limited berry sizes. Color and sugar content are generally good in Pennsylvania. Lighter crops than last year in New York and Pennsylvania are offset by a heavier crop in Michigan. Harvest of early varieties is under way in Ohio and New York.

CITRUS (NEW CROP): Citrus crop prospects generally improved during August. Florida citrus groves are in excellent condition and a good crop is anticipated. In California, moderate temperatures in citrus producing areas favored development of new crop citrus crops.

Freeze damage in Texas and Louisiana practically eliminated the new crop citrus in those States. Freeze damaged citrus trees in Texas are making satisfactory recovery. Removal of deadwood and pruning continues active with about two-thirds of the groves cleaned of deadwood. In Arizona, the set of citrus fruit was very light, but the crop is sizing well.

APRICOTS: The three apricot producing States of California, Utah and Washington estimate the 1962 crop at 157,600 tons. The crop in Utah was lighter than expected earlier and considerably below last year and average. The Washington crop turning out about as expected earlier, is heavier than last year but below average. The California estimate is down slightly from last month. Harvest was virtually complete in Utah and Washington in early August, and practically complete in California by mid-August. Quality of the crop was very good with the crop moving well.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Plum production in Michigan and California is estimated at 87,700 tons, 7 percent below last year, but slightly above average. Most of the California crop was harvested by the end of August except for a few late varieties. Harvest in Michigan was past its peak in the southwest with the crop turning out better than earlier expected.

Production prunes in Idaho, Washington and Oregon is estimated at 86,200 tons, (fresh basis) 27 percent above last year and 10 percent above average. A cool August was ideal for prunes in Idaho. Size and color are both very good. Harvest is expected

to be complete by late September. In Oregon, prune drop was heavy in the Willamette Valey during August, but set had been heavy and the usual June drop did not occur. A large crop remains on the trees.

Disease has been a problem in Washington with Early Italians. In the Clark County area there is much concern about brown rot. Prune harvest in Washington was spanning in a shorter period of time this year with Late Italians beginning in the lower Yakima Valley while Early's were finishing up in the Upper Valley. Picking had not started by September 1 in the Clark County area.

The forecast for California dried prunes continues at 140,000 tons, (dried basis), one percent above last year, but 7 percent below average. Harvest of the prune crop in California is moving rapidly and is a little earlier than usual. Sizes are smaller than expected. The drying ratio has been higher than usual, and considerable cracking has occurred in some districts.

PECANS: Prospects for 1962 pecan production declined during August and is now forecast at 81 million pounds-- the smallest crop since 1946. A crop of this size would be down 11 percent from the August 1 forecast, only one-third as large as last year's record crop and just over half of the 10-year average production of 158.6 million pounds. Prospects are lower on September 1 than a month ago in all producing States except in Mississippi and New Mexico. Only New Mexico and Oklahoma have better prospects than last year and only New Mexico expects an above average crop. During August hot dry weather as well as disease and insect losses adversely affected the already short crop in most of the pecan States. Insect control programs are not being followed by many large producers due to the light set of nuts.

Crop prospects in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, where the major production of Improved varieties occurs, are only 16 percent of 1961. In this region the Stuart variety makes up a large proportion of all Improved varieties and a very light crop of Stuarts is expected. Last year's heavy pecan crop as well as adverse weather at the time of this year's bloom are factors contributing to a very light set of pecans. In Texas, pecan trees in some areas have not recovered from damage caused by tropical storm "Carla" which moved inland in September 1961. Adverse weather conditions have also prevailed throughout the current season and only about one-half of an average crop is expected this year.

In Louisiana production of Improved varieties is expected to equal that of last year and be near average. However, prospects for seedling pecans is sharply below last year's large crop. Prospects in Oklahoma declined somewhat during August, but still point to a crop larger than last year's short crop. Crop prospects in southern Mississippi are very short thcugh much better in northern counties.

Estimated production of Improved varieties for the Nation in 1962 is down 73 percent from last year while production of Seedling varieties is expected to be down 59 percent.

ALMONDS: The California almond crop estimate remains unchanged from last month at 46,000 tons. This is 31 percent smaller than last year, but 2 percent above the average. Harvest is now underway and was expected to reach its peak in the Chico and Arbuckle districts the first week of September. The Winters and Ripon-Merced districts are later with peak expected about mid-September. Worm damage has been a problem.

FILBERTS: Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is now forecast at 8,400 tons, a decrease of 500 tons from last month due largely to a heavy nut drop in Oregon. The two State estimate is 29 percent below last year, but 3 percent above the average. In Oregon, where the bulk of the crop is grown, sizes and set vary considerably. Most areas, however, have fair to good prospects, except in Lane County where an extremely light crop is expected.

WALNUTS: The 1962 crop of walnuts in California and Oregon is forecast at 85,200 tons, down 3 percent from last month, but 26 percent above last year's crop and 16 percent above average. In California, the crop appears excellent in all parts of the State. The crop is developing well and sizes are large. Sunburn is at a minimum. In Oregon, nut sizes are near normal, but the set is generally light.

AVOCADOS: The Florida 1962-63 avocado crop is forecast at 9,000 tons, nearly 50 percent above last year, but slightly below average. Trees generally appeared in excellent condition and well fruited. In California, harvest of the old crop 1961-62 summer avocados continues in good volume. Most of the fruit yet to be picked is in the Ventura-Santa Barbara district and is largely of the Hass variety and to a lesser extent the MacArthur variety. Fruit continues to be of good quality and condition.

NECTARINES: Harvest of California nectarines is now complete except for a few September Grand and Regal Grand. Quality has been disappointing this season with wind scarring of early varieties.

OLIVES: In California, the set of olives is spotty in the Sacramento Valley, while in the San Joaquin Valley, particularly Tulare County, there is an extremely heavy set of Manzanillos which is causing growers and canners concern over sizes at harvest. Tulare County also expects a good crop of Sevillanos and sizing may also be a problem with this variety. Good prospects are indicated for Ascolano. In the Sacramento Valley, there is a good crop of Barouni but Mission and Sevillanos are light.

FIGS: California harvest of Kadota figs for canning began about mid-August and is progressing at a normal rate. Harvest of dried figs is continuing. While yields appear good, acreage is at the lowest point in recent years.

CRANBERRIES: A record large cranberry crop is forecast for 1962. The estimated production of 1,394,500 million barrels is 13 percent greater than last year and 30 percent above average. The previous record was in 1960 when production totaled 1,340,700 million barrels. Massachusetts, the most important cranberry State, accounts for all of the

increase over last year since prospects are down in the other four States (New Jersey, Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon). However, all five States expect production to be above the 1951-60 average.

In only one other year (1960) did Massachusetts produce more cranberries than the 740,000 barrels expected this season. The large crop is in prospect, even though acreage has been declining since 1949, because bogs had one of the best blooms ever observed and the set of fruit was excellent. Spring frost damage was negligible, and dry weather threatened the crop but early August rains alleviated that situation. The crop is about a week later than usual but some harvest was expected to start right after Labor Day. Growers estimate that 60 percent of the crop will be Early Blacks, 36 percent Howes, and 4 percent other varieties.

New Jersey's production is expected to be 8 percent below last year although about 25 percent larger than the 1960 crop. Some frost damage occurred in May, particularly in bogs that were drained early. Bloom was generally good, and insect injury has been light.

Only twice has production in Wisconsin exceeded the 1962 prospects--1959 and 1961. The season has been cooler than usual and fruit may not size as well as in most years.

Production in both Washington and Oregon is down sharply from last year. Spring frosts damaged unprotected bogs and subsequent cool weather delayed berry development.

HOPS: Production of hops is estimated at 44.9 million pounds. This is 27 percent above the 1961 crop, but 5 percent below average. Each State is expected to have a higher production than last year.

Hop harvest in Washington was under way August 24 and was in full swing by the end of the month. Early returns were somewhat disappointing and overall prospects are down slightly from August 1. The California crop is generally of good quality and harvest is about half finished. Losses from wind damage were small since the hops were harvested immediately after being blown down. Picking in Oregon is now in progress, but started about a week later than usual. In Idaho, harvest of Early Clusters had begun in all yards by August 27. Picking of Late Clusters is expected to be complete by September 21.

TOBACCO: The September 1 outlook is for an all-tobacco crop of 2,155 million pounds--about 20 million pounds or 1 percent above the forecast a month earlier. Increased poundage in flue-cured and cigar filler tobacco was greater than the decrease in other classes. The current estimate is 5 percent above production in 1961, 6 percent above the 1951-60 average, and indicates the largest crop since 1956.

A combined average yield of 1,757 pounds per acre is expected for all types--the highest of record. Last year's yield was 1,753 pounds and the 10-year average was 1,461 pounds.

Weather conditions during August were favorable over the flue-cured belt. In the light air-cured, dark-fired, dark air-cured, and Wisconsin binder areas, dry conditions generally persisted throughout most of the month, becoming critical in many localities. Cutting progressed rapidly in these areas, much of it because of premature yellowing of the leaf. Beneficial rains were received in the Lancaster area of Pennsylvania and in the Connecticut Valley. However, on August 17 a severe hail and wind storm that occurred in Connecticut north of Hartford caused extensive damage to tobacco, particularly the shade-grown type.

The flue-cured crop is estimated at 1,339 million pounds, up 28 million pounds or about 2 percent from the August 1 forecast. Recent reports from growers plus marketing data indicated poundage above that expected earlier in the season. Last year, 1,258 million pounds of brightleaf were produced. The 10-year average is 1,270 million. If the present outlook materializes, this year's crop will be the largest since 1956. Because of increases since a month ago, the combined average yield expected for flue-cured, at 1,830 pounds per acre, exceeds the previous high of 1,808 pounds reached in 1960. Yields averaged 1,801 pounds last year and 1,470 pounds during the 1951-60 period.

A 603-million pound burley crop is indicated by September 1 conditions--about 6 million pounds less than estimated last month. Despite continued dry weather from July into August over much of the burley belt, reductions in State estimates were confined to Kentucky and Ohio. However, the crop was sharply discounted a month earlier in Tennessee because of drought. As estimated currently, this year's crop is 4 percent above 1961 production, 11 percent above average and the largest since 1954. An average yield of 1,778 pounds per acre is in prospect, second only to last year's 1,820 pounds for record-high honors. The 10-year average yield is 1,530 pounds per acre.

For Southern Maryland, type 32 prospects declined about a million pounds during July largely because of dry weather. The estimate now stands at 37.9 million pounds, which is nearly 3 percent above average production of 37.0 million. A yield of 925 pounds per acre is indicated. This level has been exceeded only once when, in 1957, the crop averaged 1,040 pounds per acre. The 1951-60 average yield is 854 pounds per acre.

Production of about 52.1 million pounds is forecast for fire-cured types--2.3 million below the previous estimate. The September 1 estimate compares with 53.1 million pounds made in 1961 and 55.7 million for the 10-year average. Continued dry weather caused further deterioration in types 22 and 23. The outlook for type 21 was unchanged from a month earlier. Reports from growers indicate a yield of 1,459 pounds per acre. Yields averaged 1,499 pounds per acre in 1961, and 1,316 pounds from 1951 through 1960.

At 22.7 million pounds, the estimated production of dark air-cured leaf, types 35-37, is about 700,000 pounds lower than a month ago. All types, influenced mostly by dry weather, shared in the decline. Production in 1961 totaled 22.8 million pounds and averaged 27,3 million during the 1951-60 period. For all dark air-cured combined, a yield of 1,420 pounds per acre is indicated, compared with 1,460 last season and the average of 1,295 pounds.

About 57.0 million pounds are forecast for the cigar filler crop. Substantial improvement in the Lancaster area coupled with a slight decline in the Miami Valley area resulted in a net increase in filler of about 2.0 million pounds over the August 1 outlook. Based on the current estimate, filler production will fall short of 1961 by about 4.2 million pounds, but will exceed the 10-year average by about 3.1 million. The yield for types 41-44 is indicated at 1,666 pounds per acre. It averaged 1,717 pounds in 1961 and 1,600 pounds during 1951-60.

Cigar binder is estimated at 25.4 million pounds--about 800,000 pounds below the preceding estimate. Dry weather reduced the potential in Wisconsin while a wind and hail storm on August 17 severely damaged 150-200 acres of outdoor tobacco in Connecticut. Binder production totaled 27.8 million pounds last year. The 10-year average production is recorded at 37.9 million pounds. A yield of 1,660 pounds per acre is expected, compared with 1,669 made last year and 1,619 for the average.

Production of cigar wrapper leaf is placed at 17.6 million pounds, fractionally less than a month ago. Estimated production in the Quincy area is unchanged from August 1. Considerable acreage was damaged by wind and hail in Connecticut on August 17; however, losses were partially offset by general improvement in poundage elsewhere in the Connecticut Valley. Combined wrapper production amounted to 19.0 million pounds in 1961 and averaged 16.9 million from 1951-60. A yield of 1,355 pounds per acre is expected this season compared with 1,430 pounds last year and 1,270 pounds for the average.

POTATOES: Prospects for fall potatoes improved substantially during August in the Eastern and Central areas and declined slightly in the Western area. Production is now forecast at 191,383,000 hundredweight compared to the August 1 estimate of 187,587,000 hundredweight. At this level, production would be 6 percent below the large 1961 crop, but 9 percent above 1960. The crop in the 8 Eastern fall States is placed at 65,219,000 hundredweight, 2,030,000 hundredweight above last month's estimate, but 2,425,000 hundredweight less than produced in 1961. In the 9 Central fall States, the present estimate at 44,150,000 hundredweight, is 2,084,000 larger than a month ago, but 4,200,000 less than 1961. The 9 Western fall States, with 82,014,000 hundredweight now indicated, are down 318,000 from a month ago and 6,624,000 hundredweight below the 1961 production level.

Indicated yield this year is 193.8 hundredweight per acre compared to 196.1 harvested in 1961. The average yield for the Central States is expected to be about the same as last year; the Eastern States, one hundredweight less; and the Western States, 8.2 hundredweight less.

In the Eastern area, favorable August weather resulted in improved production prospects in Maine, Pennsylvania, both the Upstate and Long Island portions of New York, and Vermont while the other four New England States held their August 1 level. Maine's crop is now indicated at 37,740,000 hundredweight, above both 1961 and the August 1 forecast by 740,000 hundredweight. Ample moisture in Maine from mid-July into August followed by relatively dry, sunny weather in late August was beneficial and the crop is in good condition although several days later than usual. Vine killing became active the first week of September and

harvest will start about the third week. Digging of potatoes on Long Island has been slow due to heavy August rains and unsatisfactory prices. This delay has allowed increased sizing although many growers have killed vines to toughen skins and control sizes. Upstate New York had heavy rains in Western and Central counties the first half of August and growth was good; however, soils were dry at the end of the month. Pennsylvania received adequate moisture in the Erie and Potter County areas and growers expect good yields. A shortage of moisture limited sizing in the central part of the State. The set is poorer in the southeast section than in other Pennsylvania areas, but frequent showers throughout August aided in sizing the tubers.

The Central States generally had favorable weather during August which pushed yield prospects above a month ago in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, and Nebraska. Dry weather reduced prospects in Ohio and Indiana. Iowa prospects are also down while the indicated yield in Wisconsin is the same as a month ago. Dry, cool weather in Wisconsin most of August retarded growth. Dry weather in Minnesota improved prospects considerably on the lower land where moisture earlier in the season was excessive. Additional moisture was needed on higher land by late August. Some Minnesota potatoes are small and need a "frost free" September to make good size. The North Dakota season has been favorable except for a late start. Some of the earliest acreage is being harvested, but digging will be light until the end of September. Growth in Nebraska was rapid during August and early harvested fields are yielding above earlier expectations. Michigan was short of rainfall during August but development of potatoes was reported to be good.

Early frosts occurred the last week of August in several producing areas of the Western States, but the San Luis Valley of Colorado was the only area where damage was sufficient to affect the State's production prospects. The estimate for Colorado declined 712,000 hundredweight, 6 percent from August 1. Montana and Wyoming show improved prospects over a month ago and estimates for Idaho, Oregon, California, Utah, and Nevada are unchanged. The Idaho crop continues ten days to two weeks late and potatoes are small but smooth. Some light frost occurred in the Upper Valley and Teton Basin, but damage has been negligible. Quality of Washington potatoes is good, but size is small. Poor marketing conditions have slowed harvest in Washington and a larger portion of the acreage will move to market during the "Fall" season than expected earlier. Consequently, part of the total acreage estimated for that State has been shifted from "Late Summer" to "Fall" potatoes which has raised the fall potato estimate to 5,700,000 hundredweight from 5,415,000 hundredweight last month. Oregon had frost damage to vine growth in many central and southern fields the last of August. Most growers in the State report smooth, good quality tubers. The crop in Tulelake area of California is in good condition, but is comparatively late. Some light frost damage occurred in late August. Harvest is expected to begin in that area about October 1. There is virtually no harvest activity of fall potatoes in California except for some chipper acreage in the Salina-San Juan Bautista areas. Harvest is just starting on the early acreage in Nevada. Frost in south central Utah resulted in 50 to 100 percent vine kill and reduced yields in that area while late potatoes in other areas of the State are in good condition.

The estimate for late summer potato production is now placed at 34,460,000 hundredweight, is down slightly from a month ago and is 5 percent smaller than the 1961 production. Most of the reduction from August 1 took place in Washington where growers now intend to hold a larger portion of their total acreage for fall harvest than expected earlier. This reduced the estimate of late summer acreage by 1,000 acres. Also, lower yields than estimated August 1 are now indicated for Washington, New Mexico, Maryland, Michigan, and Ohio. There was some offsetting improvement in several States including New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, West Virginia, Illinois, Nebraska, Idaho, and Oregon.

Digging of potatoes on Long Island has been slow due to heavy rains and unsatisfactory prices. Most of the Cobblers, less than a fourth of the Chippewa acreage, and about 5 percent of the Katahdins were dug by September 1. New Jersey harvest was about one-half completed by September 1. This was far ahead of 1961 progress at that date, but somewhat below the previous five seasons. Pennsylvania yields are turning out better than expected with harvest of an excellent quality crop now past the mid-point. Most of the Ohio crop has been harvested and Indiana is well ahead of normal. The Wisconsin crop is late this year with less dug by September 1 than usual. Harvest in Minnesota has largely been completed with reported yields varying from heavy on some fields to low on those fields which suffered from too much moisture. Digging is near completion in Nebraska with both yields and quality quite good. Quality of the Idaho crop has been the highest in several years. Harvest of reds, long whites, and early Gems is practically completed and movement of Russets to fresh market and processing is under way. Marketing is well advanced on a very good crop in Colorado. Unsatisfactory market conditions have slowed movement in Washington. Quality has been high. Harvest of red and early white varieties is nearing completion and early Russets started in early August. Russet Burbanks account for most of the acreage in Oregon and harvest of an excellent quality-high yielding crop is under way. Earlier varieties in that State had light yields but very good quality.

The final forecast of early summer production is for a crop of 12,537,000 hundredweight, slightly above the August 1 estimate, but 19 percent below the 1961 crop. Harvest is complete or nearing completion in most areas.

Production of potatoes for all seasonal groups is now estimated at 266,870,000 hundredweight, 9 percent less than the 293,594,000 harvested in 1961, but 14 percent above the 1951-60 average.

1963 Winter Potato Crop Intentions

Growers of winter crop potatoes in Florida and California intend to plant 21,200 acres this year, compared with 21,900 acres planted for 1962 harvest and the average of 28,600. Florida growers report intentions to plant 8,200 acres, an increase of 800 acres from last year. Intentions in California are for 13,000 acres, 1,500 acres less than a year ago.

1961 Potato Crop Utilization

Irish potato utilization estimates covering the 1961 crop and revised data for 1960 are shown in a special report. Of the total 1961 potato production, 88.6 percent was sold for food, processing, seed and livestock feed compared to 88.8 percent a year earlier. Sales for table stock amounted to 154,834,000 hundredweight. This was 52.7 percent of production compared to 58.0 percent sold for table stock from the 1960 crop. Sales to processors totaled 72,480,000 hundredweight or 24.7 percent of 1961 production against 23.0 percent used during the preceding season. Of the total going to processors, 22,556,000 hundredweight were used for chips which was 7 percent greater than chippers purchased from the 1960 crop. Dehydrated products used 8,518,000 hundredweight, 16 percent below a year earlier. Potatoes processed into frozen french fries amounted to 15,911,000 hundredweight, an increase of 19 percent. Other frozen products utilized 2,227,000 hundredweight, 33 percent more than during the previous season. Other processed food items such as canned potatoes and soups accounted for 2,775,000 hundredweight of potatoes, down 1 percent. Starch and flour plants processed 20,493,000 hundredweight of potatoes, double the volume used from the 1960 crop. Other sales included 18,918,000 hundredweight for livestock and 13,850,000 hundredweight for seed. The remaining 11.4 percent of 1961 production was disposed of on farms where grown with 1.8 percent for food, 2.5 percent for seed, and 7.1 percent fed to livestock or lost through shrinkage, etc. A year earlier, disposition on farms where grown amounted to 11.2 percent of the 1960 crop.

SWEETPOTATOES: Production of sweetpotatoes is forecast at 15,724,000 hundredweight, 5 percent less than the August 1 forecast, but 4 percent above the 1961 crop. The decline from August 1 was the result of dry weather in most south central States. Virginia and Georgia are the only States with larger crops now estimated than a month ago while North Carolina, Florida, New Mexico, and California crop prospects held at the August 1 level.

There has been some scattered digging in New Jersey but general harvest of commercial acreage is not expected to start before October 1. Harvesting for processing is under way on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, growing conditions throughout the season have been excellent and a record high yield is expected. Digging started in late July, increased during August, and heavy movement will occur during September through mid-October. Most Eastern Shore Virginia canners were in operation by September 1. North Carolina weather and soil moisture conditions were favorable during August. Some areas of South Carolina were short of adequate moisture by September 1. Early varieties are being harvested in Georgia and harvest of Georgia Reds, the leading variety, is expected to start in late September. Marketing of early plantings in Alabama is under way. Digging of early plantings in Louisiana has been unusually light due to slow growth and small sizes resulting from hot, dry weather. Recent rains in that State should benefit late plantings considerably. Light harvest started in Texas for local markets about mid-August with volume harvest expected in mid to late September and continuing through October. New Mexico and California crops made normal progess during August.

PASTURES: Reported condition of pastures for the United States on September 1 was 72 percent of normal. This is 11 points below the unusually high average of 83 percent on September 1, 1961, and is the lowest condition for the date since 1956. Pasture condition declined 8 points during August, compared with an average decline during the month of 3 points. The seasonal decline was more than usual in all regions except the North Atlantic, where pastures improved after August rains.

August rainfall was below normal in most of the country. However, areas receiving more rain than normal during the month included most of the Northeast, Florida and southern Georgia, northern Wisconsin, Louisiana, and a large area from the Pacific Northwest eastward through Montana. Temperatures were above normal for August in most of the southern third of the country, contributing to the decline in pasture feed in dry areas.

In most of the North Atlantic Region, drought conditions were relieved by general rains August 7-11, also by heavy rains in more limited areas when tropical storm "Alma" moved up the east coast at the end of the month. In drought-stricken areas of eastern New York, southern New England, New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania, pastures greened up rapidly after the early August rains, but pasture feed was still far short of meeting roughage needs throughout the month. Rainfall continued light through August in central and western Pennsylvania and southern areas of New York, where pastures are furnishing little feed. For the North Atlantic Region as a whole, reported pasture condition gained 11 points during August to 58 percent of normal on September 1. However, this is still 29 points below a year earlier and 15 points below the 1951-60 average.

During August, the drought area in the Northeast expanded southward across Maryland into northern Virginia and West Virginia. With sharp declines in pasture feed conditions in these States, reported condition in the South Atlantic Region dropped 8 points during August to 73 percent of normal on September 1. This is a sharp contrast to the unusually high regional average of 90 percent a year ago.

In the South Central Region, pasture feed condition dropped 13 points from August 1 to September 1. The regional average of 62 percent on September 1 is 25 points below a year earlier and 2 points below the 1951-60 average, which includes several drought years. In many of the South Central States, pastures were the poorest for September 1 since 1954 and since 1956 in Texas and Oklahoma. Most of the August rainfall in this region came at the beginning and end of the month and was limited to local areas. More general rains at the end of the month improved prospects for fall pasture in Arkansas, Louisiana and eastern areas of Oklahoma and Texas. A shortage of pasture and range feed continues in south Texas and from central Texas westward to the border.

Reported pasture feed condition declined 15 points during August in Ohio and Indiana. September 1 condition in Ohio was the lowest since 1944. Pastures also dried up rapidly in southern Illinois during August. With smaller declines in other States, condition in the East North Central Region dropped 12 points during August to 69 percent, which is 18 points below a year earlier. September 1 pasture condition was above average in all States of the West North Central Region, except Missouri. The severe drought in

southern Missouri intensified during August and average pasture condition for the State dropped 21 points during the month to 43 percent, the lowest level since 1954. However, with pastures much better than usual in the Northern Plains States, reported condition averaged 80 percent of normal for the West North Central Region on September 1, the same as a year earlier.

In the West, September 1 pasture condition was above average in all States except New Mexico and Arizona. Ranges cured rapidly in intermountain areas during August. Rains beginning early in August improved pasture feed considerably in dairy areas of western Washington and Oregon. For the Western Region as a whole, pasture condition declined only 2 points during August to 83 percent of normal on September 1, which is 12 points above a year earlier.

MILK PRODUCTION: August milk production for the United States is estimated at 10,244 million pounds, compared with 10,270 million a year earlier and the 1951-60 average of 10,285 million pounds. Cumulative production, January through August, is about 1 percent above the corresponding period last year.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
August 1962, with comparisons
(In millions of pounds)

State	August average 1951-60	August 1961	July 1962	August 1962	State	August average 1951-60	August 1961	July 1962	August 1962
N. Y.	733	793	818	780	Ga.	96	89	84	84
N. J.	93	94	90	92	Ky.	256	267	263	268
Pa.	514	564	557	560	Tenn.	235	241	240	245
Ohio	471	452	464	440	Ala.	104	85	89	85
Ind.	326	278	294	275	Miss.	128	122	116	116
Ill.	427	369	391	370	Ark.	110	91	93	92
Mich.	464	449	477	470	Okla.	142	129	130	118
Wis.	1,308	1,355	1,561	1,379	Texas	258	255	264	259
Minn.	612	653	833	633	Mont.	46	38	44	38
Iowa	519	519	565	523	Idaho	132	145	148	144
Mo.	377	352	377	348	Wyo.	19.0	16.4	18.8	16.5
N. Dak.	161	148	187	158	Colo.	76	69	72	65
S. Dak.	122	120	136	114	Utah	61	64	65	63
Nebr.	192	174	184	171	Wash.	158	173	183	179
Kans.	187	160	164	154	Oreg.	108	102	109	99
Md.	124	136	125	130	Calif.	626	706	733	714
Va.	189	190	191	193	Other States 1/	645	630	668	638
W. Va.	70	58	56	51					
N. C.	144	138	143	136					
S. C.	52	46	44	44	U. S.	10,285	10,270	10,977	10,244

1/ Monthly data for individual States not available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: The Nation's farm flocks laid 4,991,000 eggs during August, 2 percent more than August 1961. Increases were 7 percent in the West, 5 percent in the South Atlantic and the South Central, and 1 percent in the East North Central and West North Central Region. In the North Atlantic area egg production decreased 5 percent. Egg production during August was the highest of record in the South Atlantic, South Central, and in the West. The United States aggregate egg production, January through August 1962, totaled 42,695,000 eggs or 2 percent more than during the corresponding months a year earlier.

The rate of egg production per layer in August was 17.6 compared with 17.4 during August last year. Increases from 1961 were 2 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the East North Central and in the South Atlantic States. In the North Atlantic, South Central and Western States, rate of lay was unchanged from a year earlier. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 8 months of 1962 was 146 eggs compared with 145 eggs for the same months last year.

Farmers had an average of 284,275,000 layers on hand during August compared with 280,867,000 during August 1961. Increases from last year were 8 percent in the West, 5 percent in the South Central, and 4 percent in the South Atlantic. These more than offset decreases of 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 1 percent in the East North Central and the West North Central.

The number of layers on farms September 1, 1962, totaled 287,156,000, an increase of 1 percent from a year earlier. Increases of 8 percent in the West, 4 percent in the South Atlantic and in the South Central more than offset decreases of 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 2 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the East North Central Region.

The rate of lay on September 1 was 55.4 eggs per 100 layers compared with 54.9 eggs on September 1, 1961. Increases in rate of lay from last year were 3 percent in the West North Central, 2 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the South Atlantic region. Rate of lay was down 1 percent in the North Atlantic States while in the South Central and in the West there was no change.

Pullets not of laying age on September 1, 1962 totaled 96,675,000, down 12 percent from last year. Decreases of 19 percent in the West North Central, 16 percent in the East North Central, 13 percent in the North Atlantic, 9 percent in the South Central, and 2 percent in the South Atlantic more than offset an increase of 12 percent in the West.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms September 1 are estimated at 383,831,000, about 3 percent below a year earlier. Potential layers were down 8 percent in the West North Central, 7 percent in the North Atlantic, and 6 percent in the East North Central States, but increased 9 percent in the West, 3 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the South Central Region.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE
POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1						
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1951-60 (Av.)	52,838	52,989	71,492	31,121	44,393	34,839	287,673
1961	45,926	45,785	62,885	39,889	47,762	42,237	284,484
1962	43,655	45,222	61,594	41,631	49,487	45,567	287,156
	PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1						
1951-60 (Av.)	23,267	31,214	55,190	14,436	20,122	12,168	156,397
1961	15,725	20,744	36,079	13,160	14,883	8,974	109,565
1962	13,705	17,345	29,063	12,960	13,562	10,040	96,675
	POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 1/						
1951-60 (Av.)	76,105	84,204	126,682	45,557	64,515	47,007	444,070
1961	61,651	66,529	98,964	53,049	62,645	51,211	394,049
1962	57,360	62,567	90,657	54,591	63,049	55,607	383,831
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1951-60 (Av.)	52.8	48.6	47.5	47.0	42.1	56.0	48.8
1961	55.6	55.3	53.4	55.2	51.1	60.1	54.9
1962	55.3	56.3	54.9	55.9	51.0	59.9	55.4

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Producers received an average of 32.5 cents a dozen for eggs in mid-August--up 3 cents from a month earlier but 2.6 cents below mid-August 1961. Prices gradually worked higher during August as production declined in the principal producing areas. At the close of the month, the price undertone in most markets was fairly steady.

Producers received an average of 14.6 cents per pound liveweight for all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-August, compared with 14.4 cents a month earlier and 12.3 cents in mid-August 1961. Prices received by producers for broilers in mid-August averaged 15.3 cents per pound, up 0.5 cent from a month earlier and up 2.6 cents from a year earlier. Prices in the Nation's broiler markets during August were firm through the month. Producers received an average of 9.5 cents per pound live weight for farm chickens (mostly hens) on August 15, the same as a month earlier and a year earlier. Offerings were ample for the fair demand.

Turkey prices at the farm in mid-August averaged 20.2 cents per pound live weight, compared with 20.8 cents a month earlier and 19.6 cents in mid-August 1961. The main interest in the new crop during August was in young hens. The interest in the supply of young toms was limited and prices tended lower.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-August was $3.43 per 100 pounds, compared with $3.44 a month earlier and $3.41 a year earlier. The cost of broiler growing mash on August 15 averaged $4.67 per 100 pounds, about the same as a year ago. Cost of the turkey growing mash on August 15 averaged $4.75 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.72 on August 15, 1961.

On August 15, the egg-feed price ratio was less favorable than a year earlier. The farm chicken-feed ratio was the same as a year earlier. More favorable than a year earlier were the broiler-feed and turkey-feed price ratios.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CORN FOR GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Vt.	54.8	60.0	63.0	69	60	63
Mass.	56.6	62.0	59.0	185	124	118
Conn.	55.5	66.0	64.0	210	132	128
N.Y.	52.3	63.0	55.0	11,709	11,403	10,175
N.J.	55.0	74.0	60.0	6,718	5,772	4,560
Pa.	52.6	67.0	45.0	51,537	59,965	41,085
Ohio	58.0	74.0	73.0	194,223	187,738	192,574
Ind.	58.0	74.0	76.0	268,859	308,802	323,456
Ill.	61.0	77.0	77.0	538,109	638,176	650,958
Mich.	50.0	68.0	65.0	76,879	101,864	94,445
Wis.	61.1	73.0	66.0	99,261	120,377	103,422
Minn.	52.0	64.5	55.0	260,873	324,242	265,430
Iowa	57.2	74.0	76.0	601,420	747,252	744,420
Mo.	42.2	62.0	51.0	153,228	175,398	151,470
N.Dak.	25.4	33.0	33.0	10,128	5,148	6,171
S.Dak.	29.6	36.5	40.0	95,493	100,046	115,120
Nebr.	36.5	51.5	57.0	216,330	279,439	287,622
Kans.	30.1	48.0	48.0	46,935	58,800	60,576
Del.	48.7	62.0	55.0	7,367	7,378	6,875
Md.	49.6	60.0	50.0	20,892	22,140	19,200
Va.	39.8	53.0	58.0	28,650	28,885	31,320
W.Va.	45.0	53.0	53.0	6,351	4,240	3,922
N.C.	35.0	48.0	52.0	65,515	67,200	68,432
S.C.	22.8	35.0	34.0	20,797	20,055	16,762
Ga.	22.4	35.0	30.0	48,925	65,800	51,900
Fla.	21.2	33.0	31.0	7,058	9,636	8,587
Ky.	40.0	55.0	54.0	69,837	61,380	60,264
Tenn.	31.3	43.0	37.0	48,215	45,408	35,964
Ala.	22.6	35.0	29.0	44,097	48,335	35,235
Miss.	24.4	39.0	28.0	34,234	34,515	22,540
Ark.	24.6	35.5	29.0	13,652	8,449	6,148
La.	24.2	37.0	29.0	12,107	9,879	6,670
Okla.	22.1	35.0	29.0	7,240	5,390	3,944
Texas	21.1	30.0	31.0	35,558	31,890	28,024
Mont.	30.1	58.0	60.0	192	174	180
Idaho	66.0	79.0	74.0	1,147	1,817	1,702
Wyo.	37.0	67.0	65.0	604	1,340	1,235
Colo.	38.3	56.5	51.0	10,346	12,204	11,679
N.Mex.	23.8	35.0	33.0	602	525	429
Ariz.	19.8	18.0	17.0	568	360	340
Utah	52.1	64.0	68.0	197	192	204
Wash.	56.6	85.0	83.0	2,065	2,975	3,320
Oreg.	63.2	68.0	68.0	1,234	1,632	1,836
Calif.	62.3	72.0	75.0	8,498	7,776	6,525
U.S.	45.7	61.8	60.6	3,128,197	3,624,313	3,485,030

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	26.3	32.5	33.0	867	812	627
Minn.	21.1	24.0	24.0	16,639	23,256	16,056
Iowa	21.0	27.0	22.0	284	486	330
N.Dak.	15.4	12.0	28.0	94,713	53,868	105,588
S.Dak.	12.3	13.0	19.0	25,214	20,384	21,147
Nebr.	14.4	17.0	---	403	187	---
Mont.	16.4	9.0	24.0	46,431	13,518	35,688
Idaho	39.0	44.0	54.0	22,996	17,248	19,710
Wyo.	18.2	17.0	24.0	968	442	672
Colo.	20.3	23.0	23.0	1,083	368	253
Utah	35.4	39.5	43.0	2,734	1,778	1,763
Nev.	31.8	29.0	38.0	387	290	494
Wash.	26.4	28.0	36.0	10,181	4,536	9,036
Oreg.	28.4	24.5	31.0	4,285	2,303	3,007
U.S.	17.3	15.0	27.2	227,380	139,476	214,371

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Minn.	18.1	22.0	26.5	680	616	1,272
N.Dak.	14.5	11.5	30.0	18,517	14,570	55,500
S.Dak.	11.8	15.5	17.0	1,695	1,829	2,567
Mont. 1/	2/17.8	12.0	24.0	2/5,561	1,428	7,056
Calif.	2/48.8	64.0	62.0	2/331	512	682
U.S.	14.6	12.3	28.5	24,951	18,955	67,077

1/ Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.
2/ Short-time average.

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1951-60	563,922	181,286	190,110	25,168	168,077	1,128,563
1961	755,029	202,782	116,177	18,955	141,762	1,234,705
1962 2/	547,317	155,109	183,736	67,077	143,237	1,096,476

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated September 1, 1962.

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	42.7	47.0	48.0	3,054	2,115	2,496
Vt.	39.5	43.0	42.0	699	731	672
N.Y.	45.2	52.0	49.0	30,459	31,148	28,469
N.J.	37.6	45.0	39.0	1,205	945	741
Pa.	40.0	47.0	41.0	28,926	29,140	25,420
Ohio	45.8	50.0	58.0	50,776	36,850	48,314
Ind.	43.0	44.0	55.0	47,691	26,620	35,255
Ill.	44.4	56.0	53.0	124,575	89,936	80,030
Mich.	40.5	46.0	49.0	44,945	38,962	37,338
Wis.	48.9	56.0	56.0	131,530	130,032	122,248
Minn.	41.8	46.0	45.0	185,386	159,988	140,850
Iowa	38.0	43.5	43.0	198,565	144,464	131,365
Mo.	30.0	35.0	29.0	30,430	16,765	9,454
N.Dak.	29.2	23.0	52.0	54,346	29,049	101,140
S.Dak.	29.6	34.0	41.0	94,244	85,510	107,256
Nebr.	26.0	32.0	33.0	44,860	34,144	30,987
Kans.	25.6	31.0	23.0	21,990	17,019	9,844
Del.	37.0	43.0	40.0	288	215	240
Md.	38.6	43.5	42.0	2,306	2,132	2,058
Va.	36.0	43.0	38.0	4,404	3,913	3,116
W.Va.	35.4	37.5	42.0	1,142	862	966
N.C.	34.2	40.5	35.0	12,766	11,218	8,540
S.C.	30.4	36.0	32.0	13,040	8,856	6,368
Ga.	31.1	43.0	39.0	10,888	7,568	5,226
Fla.	25.9	34.0	30.0	668	476	450
Ky.	30.6	36.0	35.0	2,098	1,620	1,575
Tenn.	30.6	38.0	33.0	5,352	3,800	3,135
Ala.	30.6	38.0	33.0	3,364	3,230	2,310
Miss.	37.9	43.0	39.0	9,059	7,697	5,577
Ark.	35.9	44.0	44.0	8,726	5,060	4,664
La.	31.0	37.0	33.0	2,232	1,480	1,056
Okla.	22.4	29.5	19.5	13,293	13,836	6,864
Texas	22.6	27.0	21.5	26,256	28,998	17,329
Mont.	33.2	34.0	47.0	8,452	5,032	9,400
Idaho	46.0	45.5	52.0	8,582	6,279	7,540
Wyo.	31.4	33.0	40.0	3,582	2,970	3,600
Colo.	32.7	37.5	42.0	4,678	4,200	4,620
N.Mex.	27.2	30.0	32.0	403	468	416
Ariz.	46.9	50.0	50.0	430	400	350
Utah	47.0	44.0	53.0	1,604	880	1,325
Nev.	42.8	42.0	46.0	201	84	230
Wash.	46.2	44.0	50.0	7,274	5,324	5,400
Oreg.	35.9	37.0	45.0	9,599	7,104	7,965
Calif.	32.2	37.0	40.0	5,835	5,735	5,760
U.S.	37.2	42.1	44.5	1,260,392	1,012,855	1,027,959

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	16.4	21.0	18.0	82	84	72
N.J.	20.8	24.0	23.0	655	936	989
Pa.	18.9	23.0	19.0	290	207	152
Ohio	23.4	28.0	26.5	29,373	48,216	47,514
Ind.	24.1	28.0	27.5	49,641	77,084	77,220
Ill.	24.8	28.5	28.5	110,543	158,745	160,512
Mich.	21.2	26.0	23.5	3,876	7,410	7,755
Wis.	15.5	18.5	18.0	1,243	2,016	1,818
Minn.	19.6	24.0	21.0	39,894	56,184	48,720
Iowa	23.8	28.5	29.0	54,347	98,182	98,687
Mo.	19.5	24.5	21.0	37,254	65,513	57,036
N.Dak.	14.0	14.0	9.0	1,703	2,786	1,485
S.Dak.	14.6	18.0	20.0	2,154	2,250	2,560
Nebr.	21.7	25.5	28.0	3,088	7,064	8,652
Kans.	13.4	21.5	18.0	5,840	15,114	14,778
Del.	19.8	24.0	22.0	2,465	5,160	4,972
Md.	21.3	24.0	21.0	3,413	6,168	5,250
Va.	18.9	20.5	22.0	4,467	7,749	8,206
N.C.	19.1	23.5	23.5	7,307	14,312	13,160
S.C.	13.8	20.5	20.0	4,039	12,382	13,380
Ga.	12.9	17.0	16.0	742	1,360	1,152
Fla.	21.1	26.0	29.0	587	936	1,131
Ky.	19.2	25.0	23.0	2,832	5,025	4,945
Tenn.	19.2	22.0	19.5	5,154	10,186	9,126
Ala.	20.0	24.0	22.0	2,172	3,504	3,344
Miss.	17.0	22.5	18.0	11,824	23,490	19,926
Ark.	18.4	19.5	17.5	27,813	50,934	47,898
La.	19.6	24.0	20.0	2,426	4,728	4,300
Okla.	13.4	19.5	13.5	891	3,062	2,295
Texas	1/ 22.2	26.0	26.0	649	2,236	1,976
U.S.	21.6	25.3	24.0	416,767	693,023	669,011

1/ Short-time average.

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	2,898	3,300	3,400	116	129	150
Miss.	2,730	3,350	3,400	1,219	1,474	1,666
Ark.	2,815	3,500	3,600	11,940	13,440	15,192
La.	2,492	2,950	3,000	12,723	13,511	14,850
Texas	2,865	2,800	3,450	13,456	11,452	15,801
Calif.	3,805	4,700	4,700	11,806	13,630	14,993
U.S.	2,907	3,376	3,585	51,260	53,636	62,652

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Prelim-inary 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Prelim-inary 1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	34.4	39.0	35.0	1,783	858	665
N.J.	40.2	47.0	44.0	889	1,175	968
Pa.	37.6	43.0	37.0	7,298	7,740	6,808
Ohio	34.0	43.0	37.0	2,336	2,236	1,887
Ind.	30.1	38.0	33.0	1,761	1,900	1,386
Ill.	30.4	37.0	33.0	2,556	2,553	1,947
Mich.	33.3	39.0	36.0	2,826	2,613	2,376
Wis.	37.2	45.0	43.0	2,845	1,395	1,290
Minn.	28.0	30.0	25.0	28,807	27,300	22,300
Iowa	29.8	39.0	39.0	744	1,014	468
Mo.	27.2	35.0	27.0	6,962	4,900	2,835
N.Dak.	22.6	18.0	32.0	70,489	42,948	96,960
S.Dak.	20.4	24.0	27.0	11,094	11,832	11,988
Nebr.	22.0	28.0	25.0	4,865	6,300	4,100
Kans.	20.3	31.0	19.0	11,370	26,040	14,364
Del.	34.6	42.0	40.0	461	630	600
Md.	36.6	40.0	38.0	3,055	3,720	3,268
Va.	36.0	43.5	36.5	3,825	5,220	4,161
W.Va.	34.6	39.5	36.5	425	395	365
N.C.	32.5	41.0	34.0	1,857	3,034	2,278
S.C.	27.2	38.0	32.0	724	1,064	672
Ga.	26.9	38.0	34.0	239	418	340
Ky.	28.1	34.0	31.0	2,423	2,550	1,643
Tenn.	21.4	29.0	25.0	1,427	1,160	950
Ark.	23.4	29.5	24.0	520	738	720
Okla.	18.7	25.0	16.0	6,677	19,250	9,984
Texas	18.4	24.0	17.0	4,338	10,104	3,570
Mont.	27.8	18.0	32.0	33,338	26,370	56,736
Idaho	33.2	32.5	37.0	16,767	19,142	21,349
Wyo.	30.8	31.0	38.0	3,435	3,193	3,838
Colo.	27.0	33.5	28.0	11,598	17,353	14,056
N.Mex.	33.3	45.0	42.0	846	2,025	1,680
Ariz.	59.6	68.0	62.0	9,023	11,220	7,192
Utah	44.0	43.0	52.0	6,662	6,063	7,540
Nev.	38.2	37.0	44.0	603	333	528
Wash.	35.9	40.0	47.0	18,220	28,560	30,221
Oreg.	35.6	33.5	41.0	16,898	16,214	17,261
Calif.	39.2	48.0	50.0	66,212	73,824	71,500
U.S.	29.0	30.3	33.4	366,490	393,384	430,794

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1951-60	Acreage Harvested 1961	Acreage For harvest 1962	Yield per acre Average 1951-60	Yield per acre 1961	Yield per acre Indicated 1962	Production Average 1951-60	Production 1961	Production Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ind.	10	13	9	41.4	59.0	60.0	547	767	540
Ill.	7	7	7	1/ 51.0	62.0	55.0	378	434	385
Iowa	76	15	18	1/ 46.3	58.0	59.0	3,696	870	1,062
Mo.	256	208	168	29.7	47.0	43.0	10,242	9,776	7,224
S.Dak.	115	142	170	21.3	34.0	37.0	2,964	4,828	6,290
Nebr.	938	1,239	1,524	28.4	50.5	58.0	34,788	62,570	88,392
Kans.	3,230	2,792	2,876	22.1	40.0	41.0	78,142	111,680	117,916
Va.	1/ 9	7	8	1/ 33.3	37.0	38.0	1/ 297	259	304
N.C.	69	55	55	29.0	37.0	35.0	2,033	2,035	1,925
S.C.	8	6	6	19.4	28.0	21.0	168	168	126
Ga.	1/ 25	21	14	1/ 21.1	25.0	25.0	1/ 542	525	350
Ky.	1/ 23	13	11	1/ 38.2	50.0	46.0	1/ 973	650	506
Tenn.	31	22	13	26.0	38.0	31.0	876	836	403
Ala.	26	14	13	19.8	26.0	25.0	523	364	325
Miss.	18	16	8	22.6	35.0	28.0	493	560	224
Ark.	52	13	8	22.2	27.0	24.0	1,282	351	192
La.	7	5	4	24.0	28.0	24.0	169	140	96
Okla.	784	553	564	17.0	30.5	28.0	13,627	16,866	15,792
Texas	5,551	5,103	5,052	27.1	45.0	41.0	160,532	229,635	207,132
Colo.	400	281	318	15.2	32.0	29.0	6,519	8,992	9,222
N.Mex.	244	190	190	20.7	49.0	47.0	4,998	9,310	8,930
Ariz.	86	115	104	50.0	65.0	63.0	4,453	7,475	6,552
Calif.	172	196	186	55.2	69.0	69.0	10,004	13,524	12,834
U.S.	12,118	11,026	11,326	25.5	43.8	43.0	337,601	482,615	486,722

1/ Short-time average.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre Average 1951-60	Yield per acre 1961 1/	Yield per acre Preliminary 1962	Production Average 1951-60	Production 1961 1/	Production Preliminary 1962
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	628	800	750	840	200	200
Kans.	250	340	300	630	300	300
Okla.	326	390	375	11,490	6,600	6,200
Texas	293	320	280	6,920	4,200	3,500
Colo.	210	325	300	6,400	8,300	7,800
N.Mex.	240	325	285	5,410	5,700	5,100
U.S.	274	341	311	31,690	25,300	23,100

1/ Revised.

State	ALL HAY: Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	ALL HAY: Production: Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	PASTURE: Condition September 1: Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.19	1.29	1.17	666	578	506	82	82	86
N.H.	1.34	1.44	1.34	318	263	237	81	84	79
Vt.	1.50	1.68	1.48	1,179	1,201	1,041	81	88	82
Mass.	1.66	1.83	1.55	423	383	310	75	80	61
R.I.	1.82	2.00	1.75	40	40	35	82	84	56
Conn.	1.81	1.84	1.51	375	317	253	79	88	64
N.Y.	1.78	2.06	1.59	5,539	5,978	4,539	72	90	61
N.J.	1.96	2.24	1.60	440	439	308	72	85	65
Pa.	1.64	1.96	1.20	3,549	4,123	2,455	70	84	44
Ohio	1.86	1.92	1.56	3,803	3,829	2,941	78	92	54
Ind.	1.68	1.86	1.79	2,721	2,946	2,384	81	92	75
Ill.	1.91	2.10	2.06	4,786	4,297	4,224	80	89	73
Mich.	1.63	1.83	1.76	3,466	3,154	3,052	79	87	72
Wis.	2.16	2.38	2.47	8,513	9,198	9,569	81	71	79
Minn.	1.91	1.90	2.34	7,094	7,601	8,470	81	70	87
Iowa	1.95	2.23	2.29	7,330	7,482	8,153	81	91	87
Mo.	1.35	1.70	1.38	4,158	4,949	4,138	68	86	43
N.Dak.	1.04	.81	1.30	3,920	3,495	4,861	71	34	91
S.Dak.	.91	.89	1.25	4,746	3,888	6,161	69	62	92
Nebr.	1.19	1.24	1.40	6,261	5,962	6,843	73	79	91
Kans.	1.55	2.01	1.92	3,447	4,103	3,911	65	91	82
Del.	1.51	1.84	1.60	83	79	69	77	77	63
Md.	1.66	2.04	1.59	713	795	601	76	81	46
Va.	1.29	1.64	1.57	1,689	2,028	1,941	74	92	81
W.Va.	1.33	1.48	1.30	948	955	823	77	92	69
N.C.	1.09	1.26	1.15	1,111	920	791	76	92	79
S.C.	.96	1.27	1.13	478	423	345	68	89	70
Ga.	.93	1.35	1.23	628	652	559	71	89	75
Fla.	1.28	1.66	1.61	140	163	153	83	86	81
Ky.	1.34	1.57	1.47	2,268	2,569	2,429	75	94	63
Tenn.	1.15	1.38	1.15	1,697	1,831	1,438	70	91	56
Ala.	.98	1.24	1.08	643	617	519	68	88	65
Miss.	1.21	1.42	1.17	843	891	707	70	88	64
Ark.	1.12	1.36	1.06	984	968	730	69	87	58
La.	1.32	1.59	1.15	518	589	394	77	91	51
Okla.	1.24	1.60	1.37	1,793	2,163	1,893	65	88	72
Texas	1.10	1.30	1.17	1,875	2,424	2,207	58	83	60
Mont.	1.24	1.25	1.53	2,898	2,527	3,388	76	47	91
Idaho	2.47	2.46	2.48	2,907	3,022	3,081	86	74	89
Wyo.	1.24	1.27	1.50	1,370	1,406	1,772	77	70	91
Colo.	1.71	1.90	1.80	2,486	2,960	2,845	70	87	82
N.Mex.	2.50	3.08	3.02	542	723	715	70	83	68
Ariz.	3.25	4.36	4.36	844	1,209	1,150	87	75	81
Utah	2.30	2.35	2.50	1,307	1,287	1,420	77	59	85
Nev.	1.70	1.77	1.88	606	523	669	84	74	92
Wash.	2.02	2.22	2.14	1,641	1,800	1,737	74	70	89
Oreg.	1.85	1.97	1.97	1,855	1,930	1,978	78	74	85
Calif.	3.46	3.79	3.85	6,572	7,342	7,182	79	72	80
U.S.	1.56	1.74	1.73	112,211	116,632	115,927	73	83	72

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.54	1.90	1.80	14	17	18
N.H.	1.82	2.15	1.95	23	30	27
Vt.	1.94	2.25	1.80	164	261	198
Mass.	2.14	2.35	1.90	76	87	65
R.I.	2.32	2.50	2.15	8	10	9
Conn.	2.38	2.40	2.05	115	101	82
N.Y.	2.18	2.50	2.00	1,889	2,630	2,104
N.J.	2.41	2.80	2.00	237	244	168
Pa.	1.98	2.40	1.40	1,294	1,831	1,079
Ohio	1.92	2.20	1.80	1,689	1,760	1,411
Ind.	2.02	2.20	2.05	1,332	1,263	1,154
Ill.	2.37	2.45	2.45	2,887	2,612	2,612
Mich.	1.76	2.00	1.90	2,392	2,446	2,346
Wis.	2.38	2.60	2.60	5,659	7,184	7,543
Minn.	2.34	2.40	2.70	4,938	5,724	6,826
Iowa	2.31	2.50	2.55	4,560	5,252	5,625
Mo.	2.44	2.80	2.35	1,248	1,697	1,466
N.Dak.	1.44	1.00	1.70	1,636	1,866	2,380
S.Dak.	1.40	1.25	1.75	2,504	2,515	3,661
Nebr.	1.99	2.15	2.30	3,748	3,679	4,133
Kans.	1.94	2.65	2.50	2,328	2,804	2,672
Del.	2.26	2.70	2.50	15	14	15
Md.	2.44	3.00	2.40	226	288	226
Va.	2.26	2.80	2.60	494	728	663
W.Va.	1.89	1.90	1.75	230	247	222
N.C.	1.96	2.15	2.05	142	95	80
Ga.	1.88	2.00	1.80	36	36	27
Ky.	2.08	2.40	2.25	556	768	770
Tenn.	1.90	2.15	1.85	290	400	316
Ala.	1.78	2.10	1.80	32	40	34
Miss.	2.02	2.10	1.80	23	21	16
Ark.	2.14	2.55	2.00	96	99	84
La.	2.04	2.20	1.80	46	33	25
Okla.	1.85	2.50	2.10	761	950	878
Texas	2.12	2.70	2.45	490	486	414
Mont.	1.72	1.70	2.00	1,642	1,630	2,014
Idaho	2.86	2.80	2.80	2,528	2,685	2,713
Wyo.	1.74	1.75	1.95	762	819	950
Colo.	2.25	2.40	2.30	1,767	2,110	2,063
N.Mex.	3.18	4.00	3.90	473	636	632
Ariz.	3.61	4.90	4.90	738	1,112	1,058
Utah	2.62	2.65	2.80	1,117	1,140	1,229
Nev.	2.99	2.80	3.20	351	336	390
Wash.	2.36	2.65	2.50	932	1,132	1,078
Oreg.	2.84	2.90	2.85	877	1,003	1,015
Calif.	4.80	5.10	5.20	5,355	6,140	6,011
U. S.	2.22	2.38	2.42	58,722	66,961	68,502

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.27	1.40	1.25	533	458	392
N.H.	1.41	1.50	1.40	216	171	155
Vt.	1.55	1.70	1.55	725	672	606
Mass.	1.67	1.80	1.55	256	241	203
R.I.	1.80	2.00	1.70	23	22	19
Conn.	1.77	1.80	1.45	175	162	130
N.Y.	1.68	1.85	1.40	3,140	2,818	2,047
N.J.	1.68	1.95	1.30	143	150	98
Pa.	1.50	1.75	1.10	2,108	2,135	1,275
Ohio	1.50	1.75	1.40	1,992	1,984	1,460
Ind.	1.46	1.65	1.65	1,126	1,101	1,079
Ill.	1.57	1.80	1.70	1,594	1,499	1,445
Mich.	1.40	1.45	1.45	1,004	663	650
Wis.	1.86	1.90	2.15	2,654	1,820	1,812
Minn.	1.52	1.35	1.80	1,155	733	821
Iowa	1.58	1.80	1.90	2,587	2,036	2,364
Mo.	1.16	1.50	1.20	1,119	1,940	1,645
Nebr.	1.25	1.45	1.55	142	80	85
Kans.	1.34	1.65	1.55	125	145	157
Del.	1.51	1.90	1.60	35	38	32
Md.	1.48	1.80	1.35	353	389	277
Va.	1.23	1.50	1.45	508	704	700
W.Va.	1.28	1.45	1.25	480	499	421
N.C.	1.16	1.30	1.25	146	186	180
Ky.	1.28	1.45	1.40	541	703	665
Tenn.	1.14	1.35	1.15	212	305	247
Ala.	.99	1.20	.95	39	40	30
Miss.	1.19	1.40	1.15	73	81	67
Ark.	1.14	1.40	1.10	59	125	109
Mont.	1.24	1.20	1.40	328	314	371
Idaho	1.40	1.35	1.45	175	169	167
Wyo.	1.12	1.10	1.40	145	148	190
Colo.	1.32	1.50	1.30	277	332	290
N.Mex.	1.32	1.30	1.25	14	18	18
Utah	1.62	1.50	1.80	70	60	81
Nev.	1.28	1.25	1.35	53	60	74
Wash.	1.98	1.95	1.95	423	450	441
Oreg.	1.78	1.85	1.80	300	359	353
U. S.	1.51	1.65	1.49	25,074	23,810	21,156

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ind.	1.26	1.45	1.20	105	91	62
Ill.	1.12	1.25	1.15	109	64	52
Mo.	1.08	1.25	1.00	917	501	401
Kans.	1.15	1.35	1.20	62	51	32
Del.	1.33	1.40	1.25	22	15	12
Md.	1.32	1.45	1.20	70	54	44
Va.	1.00	1.20	1.20	363	284	264
W.Va.	1.08	1.10	1.00	23	10	8
N.C.	1.01	1.20	1.05	377	295	230
S.C.	.92	1.15	.90	137	83	52
Ga.	.92	1.25	1.00	110	82	60
Ky.	1.15	1.30	1.15	764	748	661
Tenn.	1.04	1.20	.95	706	685	488
Ala.	.97	1.10	.95	115	66	48
Miss.	1.22	1.50	1.15	242	225	155
Ark.	1.08	1.40	1.00	344	335	225
La.	1.34	1.80	1.10	89	90	46
Okla.	1.07	1.35	1.10	84	126	92
U. S.	1.09	1.28	1.06	4,639	3,805	2,932

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Wis.	1.31	1.20	1.40	54	38	35
Minn.	1.14	1.15	1.25	712	528	528
Mo.	1.04	1.20	1.00	173	208	173
N. Dak.	.83	.65	.95	1,709	822	1,657
S. Dak.	.64	.55	.85	1,898	1,104	2,133
Nebr.	.71	.70	.85	2,142	2,002	2,406
Kans.	1.04	1.20	1.15	653	778	715
Ark.	.98	1.20	.90	143	130	86
Okla.	1.03	1.30	1.05	401	524	432
Texas	1.01	1.30	1.15	221	462	388
Mont.	.81	.80	1.00	546	367	523
Idaho	1.13	1.05	1.20	136	103	134
Wyo.	.82	.90	1.10	326	333	460
Colo.	.95	1.05	1.05	298	318	306
N.Mex.	.74	.90	.85	15	22	21
Utah	1.14	1.05	1.20	91	63	76
Nev.	.98	.95	1.10	180	106	176
Wash.	1.30	1.25	1.20	58	50	48
Oreg.	1.14	1.15	1.20	317	289	311
Calif.	1.20	1.20	1.25	145	124	129
U.S.	.82	.83	.96	10,219	8,371	10,737

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
New York	1,064	1,450	1,300	1,252	1,262	1,248
Michigan	1,008	1,360	1,300	4,586	7,290	7,241
Total N. E.	1,017	1,373	1,300	5,876	8,552	8,489
Nebraska	1,569	1,900	1,600	1,049	1,292	1,088
Montana	1,584	1,850	1,720	197	240	189
Idaho	1,733	2,010	1,850	2,344	2,352	2,312
Wyoming	1,409	1,620	1,500	833	891	825
Washington	1,862	1,890	1,900	712	491	608
Total N. W.	1,646	1,887	1,726	5,135	5,266	5,022
Kansas	3/ 810	1,150	1,100	12	276	198
Colorado	830	940	770	1,774	2,247	1,917
New Mexico	509	700	600	137	91	66
Utah	427	450	230	33	32	18
Total S. W.	764	935	769	1,983	2,646	2,199
California						
Large Lima	1,630	1,647	1,800	1,073	774	864
Baby Lima	1,710	1,621	1,950	508	454	604
Other	1,246	1,293	1,450	2,414	2,314	2,074
Total Calif.	1,381	1,394	1,595	3,996	3,542	3,542
United States	1,182	1,390	1,326	16,990	20,006	19,252

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).
3/ 1960 only.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Minn.	1,078	770	1,100	46	69	88
N. Dak.	1,061	940	1,100	43	85	88
Idaho	1,219	1,020	1,380	1,241	1,071	1,697
Colo.	881	900	1,100	77	54	77
Wash.	1,200	1,130	1,700	1,759	2,057	2,839
Oreg.	1,062	900	1,100	115	162	165
U. S.	1,194	1,063	1,510	3,432	3,498	4,954

1/ Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	1,888	1,850	1,900	213,031	192,400	197,600
N. C.	1,572	1,760	1,800	293,962	309,760	316,800
Total (Va.-N. C. area)	1,685	1,793	1,837	508,855	502,160	514,400
S. C.	886	1,150	1,150	10,101	12,650	12,650
Ga.	976	1,210	1,160	501,515	574,750	551,000
Fla.	983	1,230	1,200	53,440	57,810	56,400
Ala.	878	1,075	975	188,626	207,475	188,175
Miss.	392	450	350	2,382	2,250	1,750
Total (S. E. area)	945	1,170	1,108	756,064	854,935	809,975
Okla.	844	1,275	1,230	100,348	146,625	143,910
Texas	559	760	740	162,238	224,960	207,940
N. Mex.	1,418	2,100	1,900	8,365	14,280	14,250
Total (S. W. area)	650	924	903	272,781	385,865	366,100
U. S.	1,016	1,220	1,193	1,537,700	1,742,960	1,690,475

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	13.2	16.5	17.0	93	50	51
Minn.	10.0	12.0	10.0	8,078	6,444	5,530
Iowa	13.4	18.0	19.0	292	252	228
N. Dak.	7.3	6.2	10.5	18,266	7,880	16,548
S. Dak.	8.1	9.5	10.0	5,541	5,026	5,870
Texas	7.2	11.5	9.5	485	1,610	190
Mont.	7.2	4.0	10.0	347	20	200
Calif.	31.6	38.0	26.0	1,349	570	858
U. S.	8.2	8.7	10.5	34,542	21,852	29,475

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	13.6	14.2	13.0	244	307	351
Mich.	13.2	16.3	15.0	832	1,178	1,050
Wis.	10.8	11.4	---	81	65	---
Minn.	11.6	12.9	10.0	779	1,258	1,070
N.Dak.	11.5	12.6	11.5	404	592	621
S.Dak.	12.4	10.2	12.0	62	94	132
Nebr.	15.1	14.9	14.0	880	1,155	1,064
Kans.	12.9	15.7	16.5	94	162	231
Mont.	14.1	14.7	14.5	720	893	899
Idaho	19.6	19.3	19.5	1,559	2,272	2,476
Wyo.	14.6	13.7	13.0	518	706	663
Colo.	16.5	14.4	14.5	2,094	2,409	2,566
Utah	15.8	14.2	18.0	454	323	414
Wash.	22.5	23.7	24.0	685	1,290	1,320
Oreg.	23.6	23.2	24.0	417	478	480
Calif. 1/	20.4	18.6	20.0	3,710	4,388	5,000
Other States	15.1	17.4	14.2	78	94	108
U. S.	16.7	16.4	16.3	13,613	17,664	18,445

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Louisiana	21.6	25.7	18.0	5,671	7,683	5,220
Florida	35.5	36.2	39.0	1,417	2,177	5,421
2 State Total	23.4	27.5	24.8	7,088	9,860	10,641
Hawaii	1/81.0	86.9	88.0	1/9,142	9,746	9,733
U. S.	---	41.6	37.8	---	19,606	20,374

1/ 1959-60 average.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre			Production		
		Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Class 1, Flue-cured:							
Virginia	11	1,401	1,580	1,675	121,039	111,390	123,950
North Carolina	11	1,331	1,670	1,775	294,919	303,940	339,025
Total Old Belt	11	1,351	1,645	1,747	415,958	415,330	462,975
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,577	1,875	1,800	441,275	421,875	424,800
North Carolina	13	1,564	1,900	1,975	110,704	106,400	114,550
South Carlina	13	1,562	1,895	1,950	159,012	151,600	163,800
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,562	1,897	1,960	269,716	258,000	278,350
Georgia	14	1,390	1,930	1,950	119,432	136,065	143,325
Florida	14	1,316	1,850	1,950	22,800	25,900	28,470
Alabama	14	1,165	1,535	1,700	581	721	850
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,376	1,915	1,949	142,813	162,686	172,645
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,470	1,801	1,830	1,269,762	1,257,891	1,338,770
Class 2, Fire-cured:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,216	1,300	1,375	10,362	9,750	10,312
Kentucky	22	1,282	1,410	1,425	9,741	8,883	9,120
Tennessee	22	1,428	1,660	1,550	24,363	23,240	21,700
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,384	1,582	1,511	34,104	32,123	30,820
Kentucky	23	1,216	1,470	1,425	9,135	9,261	9,262
Tennessee	23	1,226	1,485	1,300	2,096	1,930	1,690
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,218	1,472	1,404	11,231	11,191	10,952
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,316	1,499	1,459	55,696	53,064	52,084
Class 3, Air-cured:							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,524	1,530	1,650	16,446	15,147	17,490
Indiana	31	1,538	1,900	1,900	12,636	14,440	15,390
Missouri	31	1,287	1,535	1,550	4,532	4,758	5,115
Virginia	31	1,870	2,155	2,150	21,885	24,352	25,800
West Virginia	31	1,488	1,245	1,500	4,041	3,237	4,200
North Carolina	31	1,888	2,090	2,075	19,860	21,736	23,240
Kentucky	31	1,506	1,800	1,775	359,289	379,800	397,600
Tennessee	31	1,515	1,855	1,700	102,978	116,865	113,900
Total Burley Belt	31	1,530	1,820	1,778	541,728	580,335	602,735
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	854	900	925	36,961	36,000	37,925
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,455	1,717	1,686	578,689	616,335	640,660

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Indicated 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Indicated 1962
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured							
Kentucky	35	1,380	1,490	1,450	12,624	10,430	10,440
Tennessee	35	1,400	1,590	1,450	3,843	3,180	2,900
Total One Sucker	35	1,385	1,512	1,450	16,488	13,610	13,340
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,268	1,550	1,525	7,903	6,975	7,168
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	998	1,045	1,050	2,933	2,194	2,205
Total All Dark Air-cured Types	35-37	1,295	1,460	1,420	27,324	22,779	22,713
Class 4, Cigar Filler:							
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,612	1,725	1,675	47,357	53,475	50,250
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,492	1,665	1,600	6,512	7,659	6,720
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,600	1,717	1,666	53,868	61,134	56,970
Class 5, Cigar Binder:							
Total, Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,696	1,720	1,525	9,377	2,924	2,745
Massachusetts	52	1,905	1,940	2,025	5,665	1,940	1,822
Connecticut	52	1,822	1,820	1,875	1,532	437	394
Total, Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,889	1,917	1,996	7,197	2,377	2,216
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,564	1,670	1,650	8,130	9,018	8,085
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,509	1,620	1,650	13,144	13,446	12,375
Total, Cigar Binder Types	51-55	1/ 1,619	1,669	1,660	1/ 37,929	27,765	25,421
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:							
Massachusetts	61	1,297	1,350	1,400	2,401	2,295	2,800
Connecticut	61	1,240	1,340	1,300	7,701	7,906	7,670
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,253	1,342	1,325	10,102	10,201	10,470
Georgia	62	1,280	1,570	1,400	1,437	1,884	1,820
Florida	62	1,302	1,540	1,400	5,360	6,930	5,320
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,296	1,546	1,400	6,797	8,814	7,140
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,270	1,430	1,355	16,899	19,015	17,610
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,544	1,647	1,600	108,696	107,914	100,001
Class 7, Miscellaneous:							
Total Louisiana Perique	72	688	850	1,000	190	319	360
UNITED STATES	All	1,461	1,753	1,757	2,040,358	2,058,302	2,154,588

1/ Includes Massachusetts, type 51, through 1955; type 53 through 1953; Minnesota, type 55 through 1956.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,220	1,420	2,000	1,650
New Hampshire	1,180	1,050	1,450	1,480
Vermont	914	1,030	950	1,200
Massachusetts	2,450	2,250	3,150	2,900
Rhode Island	162	120	200	180
Connecticut	1,285	1,050	1,450	1,200
New York	17,405	17,500	24,100	20,500
New Jersey	2,845	2,500	3,000	3,000
Pennsylvania	7,028	7,000	9,800	8,500
Delaware	306	250	300	290
Maryland	1,270	1,300	1,600	1,400
Virginia	9,505	10,200	10,500	10,000
West Virginia	4,773	4,700	5,500	5,000
North Carolina	1,554	2,500	2,300	2,400
Total Eastern States	51,896	52,870	66,300	59,700
Central States:				
Ohio	3,205	3,700	3,500	3,500
Indiana	1,525	1,900	1,350	1,850
Illinois	2,315	2,100	2,500	2,100
Michigan	10,520	11,300	16,000	13,000
Wisconsin	1,313	1,470	1,800	1,400
Minnesota	282	280	370	300
Iowa	193	160	350	260
Missouri	933	1,250	1,400	1,100
Kansas	221	210	240	190
Kentucky	315	460	290	350
Tennessee	295	430	270	370
Arkansas	261	300	180	200
Total Central States	21,432	23,560	28,250	24,620
Western States:				
Montana	61	20	40	25
Idaho	1,326	500	1,150	1,250
Colorado	1,146	800	1,500	1,400
New Mexico	564	280	370	380
Utah	386	230	200	420
Washington	22,630	3/19,500	16,900	20,200
Oregon	2,151	1,800	1,700	1,900
California	8,730	8,890	10,300	10,300
Total Western States	36,995	32,020	32,160	35,875
United States	4/110,322	4/108,515	126,710	120,195

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1961-New Hampshire, 7; Massachusetts, 32; Connecticut, 80; New York, 1,084; Pennsylvania, 98.

3/ Includes 100,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

4/ U. S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.H.	14	23	14	26
Mass.	100	140	95	140
R.I.	15	14	9	10
Conn.	146	175	120	165
N.Y.	999	680	725	600
N.J.	2,044	2,800	1,700	2,500
Pa.	2,666	2,900	2,400	2,800
Ohio	956	1,020	950	700
Ind.	358	450	400	140
Ill.	873	750	870	650
Mich.	2,792	3,300	3,450	1,600
Mo.	420	420	500	350
Kans.	118	165	135	90
Del.	87	50	35	40
Md.	469	520	420	450
Va.	1,470	1,650	1,500	1,500
W.Va.	699	750	750	650
N.C.	1,170	1,300	1,500	1,200
S.C.	4,213	5,600	2/ 7,800	7,000
Ga.	3,088	2/ 5,000	2/ 5,200	4,200
Ky.	218	285	220	245
Tenn.	185	175	190	140
Ala.	703	1,250	1,400	900
Miss.	312	310	352	200
Ark.	1,458	1,950	1,500	1,020
La.	92	145	145	40
Okla.	184	183	100	50
Texas	554	750	650	220
Idaho	314	300	180	25
Colo.	1,599	710	2/ 1,900	2,000
Utah	482	180	210	290
Wash.	1,646	2/ 2,030	2/ 1,750	2,100
Oreg.	420	410	430	470
Calif., Freestone	11,613	12,418	12,543	12,918
Total Above	42,615	48,813	50,143	45,429
Calif., Clingstone 3/	22,952	2/ 25,502	2/ 27,752	30,000
U.S.	4/ 65,566	4/ 74,315	77,895	75,429

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1960-Georgia, 250; Arkansas, 50; 1961-Michigan, 100; North Carolina, 100; South Carolina, 225; Georgia, 205.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1960-Georgia, 140; Washington, 80; California,Clingstone, 2,042; 1961-South Carolina, 350; Georgia, 145; Colorado, 238; Washington, 100; California,Clingstone, 2,938.

3/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Av. 1951-60, 550,800; 1960, 612,000; 1961, 666,000; 1962, 720,000.

4/ U. S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	50	35	65	45
N. Y.	549	525	750	660
Pa.	136	110	115	120
Mich.	1,092	1,250	1,550	1,350
Texas	124	145	135	40
Idaho	84	50	60	50
Colo.	193	30	245	230
Utah	240	2/ 200	120	220
Wash.	4,824	2/ 3,130	2/ 4,750	4,150
Oreg.	5,175	2/ 4,300	2/ 4,830	5,900
Calif.	15,472	15,126	14,460	15,708
U. S.	3/ 28,985	3/ 25,621	27,080	28,473

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon

State	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	
Wash., all	120,588	2/ 78,250	2/ 118,750	103,750
Bartlett	84,825	2/ 47,500	2/ 84,250	75,000
Other	35,762	30,750	34,500	28,750
Oreg., all	129,375	2/107,500	2/ 120,750	147,500
Bartlett	54,025	2/ 45,750	2/ 53,500	65,000
Other	75,350	61,750	67,250	82,500
Calif., all	371,300	363,000	347,000	377,000
Bartlett	330,300	331,000	313,000	345,000
Other	41,000	32,000	34,000	32,000
3 States, all	621,262	548,750	586,500	628,250
Bartlett	469,150	424,250	450,750	485,000
Other	152,112	124,500	135,750	143,250

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1960 - Utah, 8,000 bushels; Washington, Bartlett, 16,000 bushels (400 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 30,000 bushels (750 tons); 1961 - Washington, Bartlett, 84,000 bushels (2,100 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 30,000 bushels (750 tons).

3/ U. S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	85,870	122,000	124,000	96,000
New Jersey	1,135	950	850	800
Pennsylvania	24,400	33,500	40,000	34,000
Ohio	14,690	15,200	16,500	17,000
Michigan	44,900	65,000	33,000	65,000
Iowa	1,350	600	700	600
Missouri	3,520	4,100	4,300	4,100
North Carolina	1,385	950	950	950
South Carolina	1,440	2,400	3,100	3,500
Georgia	1,285	1,200	1,200	1,100
Arkansas	6,680	7,800	4,000	7,600
Arizona	5,447	8,070	9,230	12,100
Washington	41,200	38,400	50,200	51,000
California, all	2,731,600	2,694,000	2,804,000	2,800,000
Wine varieties	580,400	511,000	474,000	550,000
Table varieties	558,200	560,000	445,000	600,000
Raisin varieties	1,593,000	1,623,000	1,885,000	1,650,000
Raisins 2/	213,100	194,000	228,000	---
Not dried	740,600	847,000	973,000	---
United States	3/2,969,050	3/ 2,996,640	3,092,030	3,093,750

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ U. S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:				
California	183,600	230,000	180,000	145,000
Washington	12,230	2/ 10,200	2/ 8,500	10,500
Utah	5,780	2,900	2,800	2,100
United States	201,610	243,100	191,300	157,600
PLUMS:				
Michigan	6,410	7,000	7,700	5,700
California	80,800	2/ 82,000	2/ 87,000	82,000
United States	87,210	89,000	94,700	87,700
PRUNES:				
Idaho	20,300	10,600	20,500	19,000
Washington	17,160	2/ 10,100	2/ 19,200	22,200
Oregon	40,910	4,000	28,000	45,000
California 3/	150,000	139,000	139,000	140,000
United States	453,370	372,200	415,200	436,200

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Apricots, 1960 - California, 5,000; 1961 - Washington, 200; California, 17,000. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Apricots, Washington, 1960 - 530; 1961 - 1,200; Plums, California, 1960 - 2,000; 1961 - 2,000; Prunes, Washington, 1960 - 225; 1961 - 1,000. 3/ Dried basis. The drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition September 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	--	--	--	9,140	6,100	9,000
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	84	82	86	2/ 23,990	2/ 18,800	---
Not dried)				11,010	7,700	---
NECTARINES:						
California	3/ 81	83	86	25,480	54,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	58	54	54	50,300	43,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	45,090	66,400	46,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	7,660	11,100	7,900
Washington	--	--	--	530	660	500
United States	--	--	--	8,190	11,760	8,400
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	67,900	61,200	81,000
Oregon	--	--	--	5,680	6,300	4,200
United States	--	--	--	73,580	67,500	85,200

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis. 3/ Short-time average.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild seedling pecans		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	1,788	1,300	800	308	200	200
S.C.	3,812	6,800	800	789	1,200	200
Ga.	31,210	65,200	11,000	7,070	13,400	3,000
Fla.	2,664	3,100	900	1,880	1,700	900
Ala.	15,560	42,000	4,500	3,380	8,000	1,500
Miss.	5,175	10,500	3,000	5,790	15,000	4,000
Ark.	1,180	1,000	2,100	4,835	5,100	900
La.	3,550	3,500	3,500	13,280	32,500	8,500
Okla.	1,614	700	1,000	19,026	10,900	12,000
Texas	5,050	3,600	3,000	26,420	16,400	12,000
N.Mex.	4,228	4,650	7,200	---	---	---
U.S.	75,832	142,350	37,800	82,778	104,400	43,200

State	Production		
	All pecans		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	2,096	1,500	1,000
S.C.	4,601	8,000	1,000
Ga.	38,280	78,600	14,000
Fla.	4,544	4,800	1,800
Ala.	18,940	50,000	6,000
Miss.	10,965	25,500	7,000
Ark.	6,015	6,100	3,000
La.	16,830	36,000	12,000
Okla.	20,640	11,600	13,000
Texas	31,470	20,000	15,000
N.Mex.	4,228	4,650	7,200
U.S.	158,609	246,750	81,000

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	578,900	805,000	472,000	740,000
N.J.	88,900	86,000	118,000	108,000
Wis.	313,000	379,000	462,000	430,000
Wash.	62,420	42,700	139,000	82,500
Oreg.	32,490	28,000	45,400	34,000
U.S.	1,075,710	1,340,700	1,236,400	1,394,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, September 1 1/

Crop and State	Condition-Percent Average 1951-60	1961	1962
ORANGES:			
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 2/			
Calif.	71	50	59
Fla.	--	--	--
Temple	--	74	60
Other	--	67	75
Texas	59	80	2
Ariz.	71	79	58
La.	62	88	3/
VALENCIA:			
Calif.	73	67	69
Fla.	70	71	67
Texas	56	80	2
Ariz.	74	83	64
ALL ORANGES:			
Calif.	72	60	68
Fla.	70	69	70
Texas	58	80	2
Ariz.	73	81	61
La.	62	88	3/
U.S., All Oranges	71	67	69
GRAPEFRUIT:			
Fla., All	66	63	71
Seedless	68	66	71
Other	64	58	70
Texas	51	75	2
Ariz.	76	82	69
Calif., All	75	78	65
D.V.	80	91	67
Other	73	70	68
U.S., All Grapefruit	64	65	69
LEMONS:			
Calif.	73	71	64
Ariz.	66	81	42
U. S. Lemons	73	71	63
LIMES:			
Fla.	69	84	100
TANGELOS:			
Fla.	--	71	65
TANGERINES:			
Fla.	64	59	73

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

2/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Not evaluated due to carryover effect of January freeze.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested: Average 1951-60	Acreage harvested: 1961	Acreage harvested: Indicated 1962	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per harv. acre: 1961	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	13.3	9.7	7.3	149	135	185	1,990	1,310	1,350
Calif.	14.4	13.8	14.5	164	265	210	2,337	3,657	3,045
Total Winter	27.7	23.5	21.8	156.8	211.4	201.6	4,327	4,967	4,395
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	20.2	21.0	20.7	156	190	145	3,098	3,990	3,002
-Other	4.7	3.4	2.3	114	150	120	535	510	276
Texas	1.2	1.0	1.1	60	140	150	58	140	165
Total E. Spring	26.0	25.4	24.1	141.8	182.7	142.9	3,691	4,640	3,443
LATE SPRING:									
N. C.									
8 N.E. Counties	13.8	14.1	12.7	126	135	130	1,735	1/1,904	1,651
Other Counties	8.2	3.8	3.4	76	115	100	599	437	340
S. C.	8.8	4.5	3.4	84	85	70	748	382	238
Ga.	1.9	.5	.5	60	67	55	111	34	28
Ala.-Baldwin	17.8	12.4	12.4	108	110	155	1,930	1,364	1,922
-Other	9.1	9.0	7.0	58	100	80	500	900	560
Miss.	8.4	3.8	3.4	44	50	50	353	190	170
Ark.	10.1	5.2	4.6	52	63	40	508	328	184
La.	8.2	3.8	3.8	44	52	59	356	198	224
Okla.	4.0	1.9	1.9	54	62	55	206	118	104
Texas	9.2	6.0	5.9	54	69	85	480	414	502
Ariz.	6.1	10.3	8.5	237	240	230	1,442	2,472	1,955
Calif.	54.1	58.5	43.3	277	325	295	14,866	19,012	12,774
Total L. Spring	159.8	133.8	110.8	152.1	207.4	186.4	23,833	27,753	20,652
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	8.8	5.0	4.0	72	90	80	591	450	320
Kans.	3.1	2.8	2.5	63	85	90	186	238	225
Del.	8.1	10.0	9.5	176	225	210	1,492	2,250	1,995
Md.	3.4	3.1	2.7	111	135	115	378	418	310
Va.-Eastern Shore	20.0	24.0	21.5	128	170	140	2,578	4,080	3,010
-Norfolk	3.0	1.2	.7	95	150	100	284	180	70
-Other	6.7	4.3	4.0	65	68	70	436	292	280
N. C.	10.5	6.6	6.7	70	120	85	703	792	570
Ga.	2.5	1.0	1.0	40	50	45	93	50	45
Ky.	15.2	9.8	10.0	62	65	67	931	637	670
Tenn.	14.2	9.0	8.0	65	83	65	883	747	520
Texas	8.2	12.7	10.5	150	175	175	1,225	2,222	1,838
Calif.	9.9	9.1	8.8	267	345	305	2,641	3,140	2,684
Total E. Summer	113.6	98.6	89.9	111.3	157.2	139.5	12,423	15,496	12,537
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.3	2.2	2.0	165	200	185	379	440	370
R. I.	1.4	1.4	1.2	145	170	200	197	238	240
N. Y.-L. I.	19.5	9.2	10.5	214	250	270	4,063	2,300	2,835
N. J.	22.2	19.0	17.0	183	255	240	3,966	4,845	4,080
Pa.	5.0	4.1	3.6	152	210	165	740	861	594
Ohio	7.2	4.6	4.4	143	160	160	1,005	736	704
Ind.	5.0	2.9	3.3	129	191	213	619	554	703
Ill.	4.5	3.1	3.1	75	90	100	319	279	310
Mich.	6.8	7.1	7.1	108	160	140	724	1,136	994
Wis.	19.8	21.0	20.0	141	190	170	2,791	3,990	3,400

See footnotes at end of table.

POTATOES, IRISH--Continued

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
L.SUMMER-Cont.									
Minn.	5.5	6.4	6.8	135	155	155	748	992	1,054
Nebr.	5.1	3.3	2.8	105	150	145	520	495	406
Md.	2.6	1.6	1.5	78	90	75	194	144	112
Va.	4.5	2.9	2.8	72	80	75	324	232	210
W.Va.	12.0	9.0	8.0	67	65	70	798	585	560
N.C.	4.0	3.2	3.0	88	130	135	347	416	405
Idaho	9.9	11.8	10.3	220	230	270	2,178	2,714	2,781
Colo.	10.9	11.0	10.5	220	185	215	2,398	2,035	2,258
N.Mex.	1.7	3.4	3.3	128	160	165	244	544	544
Wash.	18.4	21.0	21.0	272	310	300	5,046	6,510	6,300
Oreg.	11.0	13.0	11.5	218	240	260	2,402	3,120	2,990
Calif.	11.8	9.8	8.7	273	300	300	3,191	2,940	2,610
Total L.Summer	191.8	171.0	162.4	175.4	211.1	212.2	33,372	36,106	34,460
FALL:									
Maine	138.9	148.0	148.0	247	250	255	34,195	37,000	37,740
N.H.	2.5	1.8	1.5	169	185	180	418	333	270
Vt.	3.2	2.6	2.5	153	175	180	480	455	450
Mass.	5.0	5.1	4.8	174	210	195	881	1,071	936
R.I.	3.7	4.3	4.1	216	240	240	809	1,032	984
Conn.	7.0	6.5	6.1	200	230	220	1,392	1,495	1,342
N.Y.-L.I.	30.8	34.8	30.0	224	258	280	6,979	8,978	8,400
-Upstate	46.0	44.0	43.0	178	225	205	8,076	9,900	8,815
Pa.	46.5	36.9	34.9	163	200	180	7,393	7,380	6,282
8 Eastern-Fall	283.7	284.0	274.9	214.1	238.2	237.2	60,624	67,644	65,219
Ohio	13.4	10.4	10.0	158	195	185	2,096	2,028	1,850
Ind.	5.3	3.7	4.4	202	233	242	1,060	862	1,065
Mich.	48.0	42.0	39.5	135	190	170	6,353	7,980	6,715
Wis.	31.9	35.0	30.0	148	215	190	4,718	7,525	5,700
Minn.	78.8	119.0	104.0	114	110	115	9,026	13,090	11,960
Iowa	6.2	3.7	3.7	90	150	135	518	555	500
N.Dak.	94.0	127.0	119.0	117	110	120	11,119	13,970	14,280
S.Dak.	9.6	6.5	5.8	82	95	100	782	618	580
Nebr.	16.5	8.2	7.5	155	210	200	2,513	1,722	1,500
9 Central-Fall	303.6	355.5	323.9	125.8	136.0	136.3	38,186	48,350	44,150
Mont.	8.8	8.0	7.5	139	180	170	1,222	1,440	1,275
Idaho	168.5	262.0	249.0	190	210	200	32,249	55,020	49,800
Wyo.	4.4	4.0	3.4	141	165	160	623	660	544
Colo.	43.3	48.5	47.5	194	225	220	8,436	10,912	10,450
Utah	9.8	9.0	9.5	158	170	165	1,530	1,530	1,568
Nev.	1.5	1.1	3.3	206	210	205	304	231	676
Wash.	15.0	22.0	20.0	246	290	285	3,716	6,380	5,700
Oreg.	24.8	27.0	26.0	234	245	230	5,830	6,615	5,980
Calif.	16.8	22.5	22.3	242	260	270	4,058	5,850	6,021
9 Western-Fall	292.9	404.1	388.5	196.9	219.3	211.1	57,968	88,638	82,014
Total Fall	880.2	1,043.6	987.3	177.9	196.1	193.8	156,778	204,632	191,383
U. S.	1,399.2	1,396.3		196.3			234,424		266,870
	1,495.9			167.7			191.1	293,594	

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices(1,000 hundredweight): North Carolina, 8 N. E. Counties - 48.

POTATOES, IRISH 1/ 1963 CROP

Group and State	Average 1952-61		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1962	Indicated 1963	1963 as percent of 1962
	1,000 acres	Cwt.	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Winter:					
Florida	14.2	142	7.4	8.2	111
California	14.4	176	14.5	13.0	90
Total	28.6	159.4	21.9	21.2	96.8

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N.J.	90	105	95	1,370	1,470	1,330
Mo.	67	100	70	120	110	77
Kans.	55	80	75	61	104	98
Md.	115	135	125	539	513	500
Va.	88	100	118	1,545	1,730	2,454
N.C.	68	110	110	2,412	2,420	2,860
S.C.	51	58	57	962	464	456
Ga.	54	70	65	992	910	780
Fla.	47	45	45	143	72	81
Ky.	56	57	60	243	114	114
Tenn.	63	75	65	614	412	325
Ala.	47	53	52	714	530	520
Miss.	51	55	55	1,031	770	715
Ark.	54	69	60	292	297	252
La.	58	68	55	4,473	3,400	3,300
Okla.	52	65	50	111	91	65
Texas	52	55	65	1,150	770	845
N.Mex.	1/ 96	100	85	1/ 130	170	144
Calif.	75	80	85	842	736	808
U.S.	62.2	77.7	75.4	17,716	15,083	15,724

1/ Short-time average.

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Idaho	1,938	1,710	1,800	4,213	5,472	6,120
Wash.	1,647	1,570	1,480	25,153	20,096	26,936
Oreg.	1,221	1,430	1,400	8,274	4,290	5,320
Calif.	1,507	1,435	1,600	9,726	5,596	6,560
U.S.	1,545	1,548	1,523	47,366	35,454	44,936

August Egg Production

State and division	Number of layers on hand during Aug.		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During August		Total eggs produced Jan.-Aug. incl.	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,612	3,336	1,727	1,767	62	59	521	511
N.H.	1,446	1,304	1,767	1,789	26	23	218	203
Vt.	664	653	1,882	1,882	12	12	101	97
Mass.	2,784	2,528	1,742	1,810	48	46	413	379
R.I.	342	307	1,752	1,736	6	5	48	44
Conn.	3,104	2,836	1,745	1,795	54	51	426	408
N.Y.	8,252	7,858	1,779	1,807	147	142	1,163	1,187
N.J.	10,026	9,628	1,680	1,637	168	158	1,310	1,255
Pa.	14,998	14,407	1,773	1,761	266	254	2,250	2,164
N.Atl.	45,228	42,857	1,744	1,750	789	750	6,450	6,248
Ohio	10,584	11,137	1,739	1,804	184	201	1,546	1,681
Ind.	10,184	9,472	1,826	1,798	186	170	1,634	1,557
Ill.	10,016	9,926	1,699	1,755	170	174	1,559	1,508
Mich.	6,279	6,092	1,767	1,770	111	108	918	917
Wis.	8,289	8,356	1,767	1,782	146	149	1,301	1,332
E.N.Cent.	45,352	44,983	1,757	1,783	797	802	6,958	6,995
Minn.	14,260	13,102	1,739	1,807	248	237	2,411	2,256
Iowa	19,212	18,585	1,767	1,789	339	332	3,300	3,187
Mo.	7,554	8,028	1,662	1,724	126	138	1,181	1,247
N.Dak.	1,997	1,868	1,596	1,634	32	31	306	287
S.Dak.	6,446	6,964	1,764	1,810	114	126	1,032	1,114
Nebr.	7,362	7,592	1,693	1,752	125	133	1,223	1,242
Kans.	5,167	5,074	1,686	1,674	87	85	847	804
W.N.Cent.	61,998	61,213	1,727	1,768	1,071	1,082	10,300	10,137
Del.	634	629	1,556	1,581	10	10	88	89
Md.	1,346	1,223	1,643	1,690	22	21	201	186
Va.	5,398	5,241	1,699	1,730	92	91	771	760
W.Va.	1,675	1,576	1,699	1,792	28	28	248	243
N.C.	9,917	10,677	1,699	1,748	168	187	1,416	1,528
S.C.	4,056	4,350	1,662	1,736	67	76	587	625
Ga.	11,388	11,913	1,748	1,714	199	204	1,584	1,707
Fla.	5,027	5,421	1,841	1,807	93	98	755	819
S.Atl.	39,441	41,030	1,722	1,743	679	715	5,650	5,957
Ky.	4,402	4,088	1,544	1,596	68	65	637	588
Tenn.	4,654	4,547	1,550	1,603	72	73	624	648
Ala.	6,527	7,366	1,705	1,755	111	129	916	1,013
Miss.	6,682	7,829	1,575	1,590	105	124	846	960
Ark.	6,286	7,033	1,680	1,696	106	119	805	1,010
La.	2,632	2,808	1,534	1,513	40	42	353	361
Okla.	2,885	2,496	1,587	1,600	46	40	419	393
Texas	12,767	12,834	1,655	1,593	211	204	1,765	1,779
S.Cent.	46,835	49,001	1,621	1,624	759	796	6,365	6,752
Mont.	875	896	1,668	1,683	15	15	137	134
Idaho	1,184	1,118	1,782	1,863	21	21	178	176
Wyo.	268	262	1,779	1,761	5	5	38	39
Colo.	1,355	1,389	1,661	1,713	23	24	190	201
N.Mex.	745	786	1,736	1,752	13	14	103	108
Ariz.	683	771	1,637	1,680	11	13	98	112
Utah	1,243	1,262	1,876	1,854	23	23	206	203
Nev.	64	60	1,628	1,674	1	1	8	8
Wash.	4,568	4,718	1,928	1,906	88	90	709	709
Oreg.	2,606	2,491	1,817	1,897	47	47	411	389
Calif.	28,422	31,438	1,903	1,885	541	593	4,138	4,527
West.	42,013	45,191	1,876	1,872	788	846	6,216	6,606
U.S.	280,867	284,275	1,739	1,756	4,883	4,991	41,939	42,695

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